

## '2,000 killed in Cameroun disaster'

MOSCOW (R) — At least 2,000 people have died in northwestern Cameroun from a leakage of toxic volcanic gas, the official Soviet news agency TASS quoted a Camerounian minister as saying on Monday. TASS quoted Information and Culture Minister Georges Ngnago as saying the casualty figure was still incomplete because rescue teams had not been able to reach the centre of the contaminated area for lack of protective gear. A TASS spokesman said the minister was speaking at a news conference in the Camerounian capital, Yaounde. The gas came in a large cloud bubbling from the bottom of lake Nios in northwestern Cameroun, where seismic activity was recently registered, and it engulfed several nearby villages, the Soviet agency said. Earlier, travellers from the area told Reuters that the death toll could be 1,500 or more (See page 8).

# Jordan Times

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## U.S. suspects Libya planning attacks

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States suspects that Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi may be plotting new attacks against American interests and officials in Europe, U.S. officials said Monday. "There are some reports the bad guys might go after the ambassador in Bonn," one official told Reuters in a reference to Richard Burt, the U.S. ambassador to West Germany. This and similar charges from other U.S. officials — charges that seemed to raise the possibility of renewed U.S.-Libyan military conflict — came as American and Egyptian naval units were conducting what were billed as routine naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean east of Libya. At the State Department, spokesman Charles Redman had no comment on alleged Libyan plans, but added: "We will employ all appropriate measures to cause Libya to cease its terrorist policies."

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### King phones Iraqi leader

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday contacted Iraqi President Saddam Hussein over the phone to inquire about the latest developments and situation in the Iran-Iraq war, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported Monday. President Hussein assured the King that the Iraqi forces were bravely facing the Iranian forces and foiling the enemy's attacks. Petra said. The King praised the high morale among the Iraqi army and people who are defending their nation, it added.

### Jordanian writers honour Iraqi poet

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi poet Saadi Youssef was on Monday granted the 1986 Arar award of the Jordanian Writers' Association (JWA). The award commemorates Jordan's deceased poet Mustapha Wahbi Al Tal (known as Arar). Tal was an intellectual and political figure renowned for his poetry on Arab nationalism. The award was presented to Youssef by Secretary-General of the Union of Arab Writers Ali Uklah Al Urssan at the association's headquarters in Amman. Youssef was also given an honorary membership in the JWA.

### Panel to study municipalities union

AMMAN (J.T.) — A special committee met on Monday under the chairmanship of Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hrouad and decided to form a special panel to study a proposal for establishing a general union of municipalities in Jordan. The new panel includes Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh and Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs Under-Secretary Awad Al Tal. The panel will make its recommendations and proposals on the establishment of the proposed union as early as possible. The meeting also decided to form another panel to study ways for increasing municipal resources and improving their financial situations.

### Israelis detain two Palestinians

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli forces arrested two Palestinians suspected of involvement in the stabbing of two uniformed Israelis hiking through the occupied West Bank last week, the military command said Monday. An army spokeswoman said the two Arabs, aged 14 and 16, were residents of the West Bank village of Hizma. They acted on their own and did not belong to any of the established Palestinian groups, said the spokeswoman.

### Lebanese pound rises

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese pound rallied against the dollar on Monday on renewed hopes for an end to the country's 11-year-old civil war, dealers said. The pound ended at 40.25/35 to the dollar, nearly two pounds up on Saturday's close of 42.00/42.10.

### INSIDE

- \* Iraqi raids reduce Iranian oil exports by over half, Page 2
- \* UNESCO signs agreement with Jordan to establish regional office in Amman, Page 3
- \* Stateless Palestinians face problems, need help, Page 4
- \* Israel seeks to set up science and technology projects with Britain, Page 5
- \* Tennis Aces get set for U.S. Open, page 6
- \* Bahrain tries to please banks, Page 7
- \* Fresh fighting disrupts Sri Lankan peace efforts, Page 8

## Dudin: Jordan will never enter separate talks with Israel

### Minister outlines 3 non-negotiable elements of Kingdom's stand over Arab-Israeli conflict

By Saleh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin said Monday that Jordan's position vis-a-vis the Palestinian problem remained firm and unchanged and defined three "red lines" beyond which the Kingdom would never go in any effort towards a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"Jordan will never conduct separate talks with Israel under any circumstances," Mr. Dudin told journalists at a luncheon meeting with the Arab and international press. He said that any suggestions that Jordan would

open talks with Israel "are completely unacceptable." The second red line, the minister said, "is that of our insistence never to waver our right to Jerusalem, occupied in the 1967 war." But he added that "we

would entertain the idea of having Jerusalem pronounced as an open city."

He said the third red line was embodied in the adherence to the principle of a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied by the Jewish state in 1967. "We are not giving up any inch of the land," Mr. Dudin stressed. Referring to Israel's public statements regarding Jordan's position on the occupied territories, the minister said Israel was using "a policy of intimidation" against Jordan "because our red lines seem to be too tough compared to others who are ready to be more flexible."

The minister did not say whom he was referring to as "being more

(Continued on page 3)

## Qadhafi, Assad hold second round of talks in Benghazi

NICOSIA (AP) — Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi held a second round of talks on Monday with visiting Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, who vowed his country will be the side of Libya if it is attacked by the United States again.

Damascus Radio, monitored in Nicosia, said the second round of talks was also attended by Col. Qadhafi's top aide, Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, and Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam.

The radio said the talks centred on the escalating "Zionist-imperialist onslaught against the Arabs (and) the efforts to break Arab steadfastness in the face of this aggression."

But the Libyan news media gave no details on the talks between Mr. Assad and Col.

Qadhafi. Tripoli Radio, also monitored in Nicosia, said the meeting was held at an undisclosed location in Benghazi.

It was the second meeting between Col. Qadhafi and Mr. Assad since the Syrian leader, Mr. Khaddam and the accompanying delegation arrived in Benghazi Sunday on an unannounced visit.

"Syria and Libya are in the same trench in the struggle against the hostile imperialist plots which are directed not only against Libya, but against the entire Arab nation," the Syrian news agency JANA quoted the Syrian president as saying.

"In case of a new (U.S.) attack on Libya, Syria will shoulder its full responsibility and fight it as if it were directed against Syria itself," he said.

American warplanes bombed Tripoli and Benghazi, including Col. Qadhafi's headquarters in the capital, on April 15 after Washington accused the Libyan leader of encouraging international terrorism.

"Syria and Libya are determined to confront together any plot directed against either country or any other Arab country," Mr. Assad said.

Mr. Assad said his visit was part of "continuing contacts to coordinate a more effective policy against imperialism."

But sources in Damascus, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Assad planned to discuss with Col. Qadhafi ways to defuse the escalating Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

## Surveyors measuring Taba area

TABA (AP) — Israeli, Egyptian and U.S. surveyors began taking measurements on Monday of the Taba border resort in preparation for international arbitration of the area.

The Israeli and Egyptian military surveying teams, each 14 strong, walked around the one-square-kilometre Red Sea beach resort with theodolites and other surveying instruments, taking measurements and putting down markers for aerial photographs to be taken by U.S. photographers.

The two photographers flew over the area taking photos from helicopters of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), the 11-nation force that supervises the 1979 Egypt-Israel treaty in the Sinai desert.

The maps and photographs are to be included as an annex to the arbitration deed to be presented to the five arbitrators when they meet later this year in Geneva, Switzerland.

Israel and Egypt are expected to formally sign the arbitration document within the next two weeks. The signing is expected to a summit meeting between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, according to Israeli press reports.

Taba was part of the Sinai peninsula, which Israel occupied in the 1967 Middle East war. When Israel returned the Sinai in 1982, it retained Taba, claiming sovereignty according to 1906 maps.

The surveyors were also to map other disputed points along the Israeli-Egyptian border, said an Israeli military source, who spoke on condition of anonymity. There are between 10 and 14 disputed border points between Taba and Rafiah in the northern Sinai.

## S. African police open fire on students; 1 killed, 8 wounded

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — South African police fired shotguns at several hundred students in Soweto on Monday, killing one person and wounding eight, the government said.

The bureau for information said Maxim Gage, 28, was killed when five policemen fired shotguns and teargas at a crowd of about 500 who had pelted their patrol car with stones in the township near Johannesburg.

Black activists have demanded the removal of security forces from schools in black townships, an issue which led to mass class boycotts last year.

Earlier the bureau, sole official outlet for news about unrest since a state of emergency was declared on June 12, said Sipho Kazi, aged five, was killed Sunday night when a hand grenade was thrown through her bedroom window at Inbali in Natal province.

The target was a local town councillor and the attack was apparently made by radicals

seeking alleged collaborators with the white authorities. The grenade attack, which occurred late Sunday, was the second fatal assault on the home of a black official in Natal province in a 48-hour span.

On Friday night, the wife of a member of the KwaZulu homeland legislature was killed at her home by attackers using a hand grenade and an automatic rifle.

The bureau said a black man was found burned to death in Langa near Uitenhage in the eastern Cape province, a focal point of mass black agitation before the government declared emergency rule.

Deputy Finance Minister Kent Durr denied a British press report that South Africa could nationalise \$8.4 billion of British investments in 50 firms if the European Community adopted economic sanctions to pressure Pretoria into ending apartheid.

## Pakistani opposition plans civil disobedience campaign

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Opposition parties said Monday they would launch a nationwide civil disobedience campaign to oust President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq. Police continued to hunt and arrest opposition leaders.

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) said in a statement it would start a civil disobedience campaign in September to remove General Zia and force elections. The alliance of opposition parties refused to admit defeat despite the virtual collapse of the anti-government demonstrations it launched last Monday.

Noting that the government had again said it would not agree to early elections, MRD spokesman Maulana Fazlur Rahman said

"this will now be decided in the field."

The alliance gave no details on the campaign, but it is likely to include such tactics as blocking traffic and staging demonstrations.

Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo ruled out early elections before scheduled 1990 polls and said the government would not deal with the opposition. He warned that the government would punish anyone who breaks the law or disturbs national tranquillity.

"The government believes in free political activity, but this does not mean a licence to damage the country," Mr. Junejo told journalists Sunday night in Lahore.

## Prince Hassan to address cultural forum in Morocco

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan left for Asilah, Morocco, on Monday to take part in the fourth Afro-Arab Cultural Forum due to open there Tuesday.

Prince Hassan will deliver a speech to the forum tackling Afro-Arab relations and cultural and historical links between Arab countries and the nations of the African continent and means of bolstering such links. In his address Prince Hassan is also expected to offer proposals for enabling Arabs and Africans to remove all traces of social, cultural and economic backwardness left behind as a consequence of colonial rule.

Prince Hassan is accompanied on the visit by a group of Jordanian intellectuals.

He was seen off on departure by several members of the royal family as well as Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and senior officials.

The three-day forum will be held at the Royal Moroccan Academy which regularly organises meetings and dialogues to promote understanding between Arab and African nations. Prince Hassan is a member of the academy's board of trustees.

## SLA man killed in clash with commandos

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Lebanese resistance men killed a soldier of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia and wounded two others in a clash on Sunday, a spokesman for the SLA said.

The clash took place when the commandos ambushed an SLA militia patrol at Fallous, about 130 kilometres north of the Israeli border and outside the Israeli self-styled "security zone," said the spokesman.

He said he could not immediately identify the attackers.

The mainly Christian militia, trained and equipped by Israel, patrols the predominantly Christian area around Jezzine and Fallous, even though they are well outside the "security zone."

Israeli military sources in Tel Aviv said they could not confirm or deny the report.

Early Monday, SLA soldiers shot dead three commandos while they prepared a roadside bomb near Taibeh inside the "security zone," the SLA spokesman said.

Several hundred Israeli advisers and plainclothes agents patrol alongside SLA soldiers in the zone Israel set up in June 1985 when it withdrew the bulk of troops that invaded Lebanon three years earlier.

Karami meets U.S. envoy

In Beirut, the newly-arrived U.S. ambassador to Lebanon on Monday met Prime Minister Rashid Karami, whose latest peace initiative has been praised by Washington.

"We both expressed our hope that relations would remain very good and solid," envoy John Hubert Kelly told reporters after seeing Mr. Karami for the first time since he arrived in Beirut on Friday.

Mr. Kelly said they discussed issues affecting Lebanon, but declined to give details.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman last week described as encouraging a meeting between Mr. Karami, a Sunni Muslim, and two Christian cabinet ministers, and their agreement to launch fresh talks aimed at ending 11 years of civil war.

Mr. Karami, who is also foreign minister, praised the U.S. stance in remarks to visitors on Sunday, newspapers reported.

"When they ask for disbanding the militias and ending abnormalities, we cannot but support such a statement because it conforms to our aspirations," he said, according to An Nahar.

Redman had described Lebanese militias as an abomination and called for their dismantling.

The major rightist militia, the Lebanese Forces, responded that it was not like other armed factions in Lebanon, but represented the "resistance (movement) of the Christian community."

The group said U.S. policy on Lebanon lacked clarity and warned that Christians were not prepared to "pay the price for international compromises in the region."

Mr. Karami's peace move followed a call for dialogue from President Amin Gemayel, a Christian.

## Mideast issues figure high in agenda for non-aligned summit

HARARE (R) — Israel and the Gulf war could become burning issues at the Non-Aligned Movement's triennial summit in Zimbabwe next week following Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' trip to Cameroun and Iran's rejection of arbitration to end its conflict with Iraq.

The Gulf war and Mr. Peres' arrival in Cameroun on Monday on the first official visit to an African country by an Israeli prime minister in 20 years are major topics in a world political report that senior officials will begin considering on Tuesday. They will then submit it for ratification by leaders of the 101-member group when they convene here from Sept. 1-6.

Failure to resolve the six-year-old war between member states Iran and Iraq is one of the Non-Aligned Movement's most painful issues and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has promised fresh mediation efforts during the summit.

But hopes for a breakthrough suffered a setback on Sunday when Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said Iran must fight until victory and "finish off" the government of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, who is expected here later this week (See page 2).

Mr. Peres' visit is expected to end a 13-year-old break in diplomatic relations between Israel and Cameroun, a member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Israel, through its very existence on the Palestinian homeland, is one of the most hated enemies of a group that condemns foreign intervention, occupation or domination.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is accorded full country status in the movement and PLO leader Yasser Arafat is expected to head its delegation to the Harare summit. Security is intense with the imminent arrival of major world figures such as Cuba's Fidel

Castro and India's Rajiv Gandhi.

Senior officials meet on Tuesday and Wednesday to work on two reports on the world scene, one political and one economic. These will then be further considered on Thursday and Friday at foreign minister level and only released publicly after being presented to all heads of delegations.

The reports have, however, been circulated through the United Nations to all members and delegates said the questions of the Iran-Iraq conflict and Israeli occupation of Palestine were two of the 31 topics in the political report.

The meetings will take place at a 4,500-seat conference centre opened last December by Mr. Mugabe. The centre and all the city's major hotels were sealed off to the public from Sunday and are patrolled by armed troops.

Related stories on page 4.

## Moscow: U.S. is benefitting from nuclear moratorium

MOSCOW (R) — The chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, said Monday Moscow's nuclear test moratorium had given the United States some advantages but had not altered the East-West military balance.

Marshal Akhromeyev said the Kremlin's civilian leadership and the military establishment had decided to extend the test freeze until Jan. 1 next year because the political benefits outweighed the costs to the Soviet nuclear programme.

"We had to accept a certain damage to ourselves, but we took into account that this damage was tolerable," Marshal Akhromeyev told a news conference.

The United States had conducted 18 nuclear tests since the Soviet moratorium took effect, including three unannounced low-yield tests in August 1985, autumn 1985 and spring 1986, he said. The test freeze began on Aug. 6 last year.

"If we were to take a purely military point of view, then conducting nuclear explosions — namely, 18 in a year — gives the United States certain purely military advantages. We have to face this squarely," Marshal Akhromeyev said.

"As far as the magnitude of these advantages is concerned, that is an entirely different matter ... I have to state that the

East-West balance has not been disrupted, it has been maintained," he added.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced the extension of the test moratorium in a televised address last week and said Moscow was confident the superpowers at a summit this year could sign an agreement to ban detonations.

The Reagan administration has declined to join the freeze contending that adequate verification measures are lacking and that tests are needed to maintain the U.S. deterrent.

Some military specialists in the West contend that the moratorium has not inflicted real damage on the Soviet nuclear programme because, before introducing it, Moscow conducted a flurry of tests to modernise its arsenal.

Marshal Akhromeyev said the Soviet Union would if necessary find an adequate response to the U.S. "Star Wars" programme for a space-based missile defence, and repeated Mr. Gorbachev's words last week that "it will not be what the United States expects."

A leading Soviet scientist, Roald Sagdeyev, said two days ago that Moscow could counter "Star Wars" formally known as the strategic defence initiative, with space mines or with massive deployment of intercontinental missiles.

## Suharto advises Aquino to take tough stand on communism

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's President Suharto on Monday advised visiting Philippine leader Corazon Aquino, whose government is tackling a 17-year communist insurgency, to crush communism before it grew too strong.

His suggested approach contrasted sharply with Mrs. Aquino's softer line towards communist rebels in the Philippines. She is attempting to arrange a ceasefire and persuade the rebels to surrender.

In wide-ranging talks lasting two hours, Mr. Suharto was quoted by an Indonesian spokesman as telling Mrs. Aquino that he had 20 years experience in fighting communism.

He said communist insurgents must be tackled quickly or they would grow too strong, said Indonesian Minister of State Sudharmono.

Asked at a press conference about Mrs. Aquino's reaction to the advice, Philippine Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Shahani said she had not had a chance to speak to Mrs. Aquino but in general the Philippine leader took a more conciliatory approach.

Mrs. Shahani said many people had joined the communist New People's Army of the Philippines, which has an estimated 16,000 men under arms, because of economic conditions and abuse of human rights during 20 years of rule under Marcos.



KING PATRONISES SPORTS FESTIVAL: His Majesty King Hussein on Monday presents an award to one of the winners in the sports events organised by the Al Hussein Ibn Ali Brigade as part of the Armed Forces' celebrations of the anniversary of the King's accession to the throne. Officers and soldiers of the brigade took part in the sports festival which was watched by the King (Petra photo)

## Soviets deny dates under discussion for summit

MOSCOW (AP) — First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli M. Vorontsov said Monday the United States and Soviet Union still have not discussed any specific dates for the next superpower summit.

Mr. Vorontsov told a news conference the Soviet Union remains in favour of a new summit, as long as it produces "serious agreements on disarmament."

But he said only that preparations were under way for the Sept. 19-20 meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze. The meeting is to prepare an agenda for the next summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

At their first summit in Geneva last November, the two leaders agreed to hold their second meeting this year in the United States. But the Soviet Union has delayed scheduling the summit, saying it wants advanced assurances that it will lead to a concrete arms control agreement.

The Washington Post reported last week that Soviet and U.S. officials have discussed holding a second summit between Nov. 17 and Dec. 5.

But Mr. Vorontsov said: "There has been no such agreement regarding a date. We are for such a meeting but it should end with a serious agreement in the field of disarmament."

"Our attitude is well known and it has not changed," he added. The news conference was held primarily to discuss the Soviet Union's decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear testing until Jan. 1.

The United States declined to join in the test halt, saying as it had in the past that a moratorium is not now in the security interests of the United States and its allies.

Asked if the U.S. refusal would scuttle the planned summit, Mr. Vorontsov said: "This is not the time for such speculation."



# Iraqi raids reduce Iran's oil exports by over 50 per cent

## Khomeini rejects peace calls for Gulf war

NICOSIA, Cyprus (Agencies) — Iraqi attacks slashed Iran's vital oil exports by more than 50 per cent last week to a daily average of some 600,000 barrels, but the situation is improving, an authoritative oil journal reported Monday.

The Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), published in Nicosia, said Iran has for the time being abandoned loading from its Sirri Island terminal and switched to Larak Island, 210 kilometres east and closer to the Iranian coast at the mouth of the Gulf.

Sirri was bombed by Iraqi warplanes on Aug. 12 for the first time since the Gulf war broke out nearly six years ago. The attack was the furthest south Iraq's fighter-bombers have ranged since the conflict erupted and marked a sharp escalation in Iraqi efforts to choke off Iranian oil exports.

Larak, which lies near Iran's big naval base at Bandar Abbas, had been closed shortly before the Sirri raid because of bad weather.

The oil review said that by the end of the week, weather conditions had improved at Larak, making tanker loading easier. MEES said 21 tankers were lined up waiting to load.

The review said loading from Larak began in earnest early last week from six supertankers that had been based at Sirri as storage vessels for the crude oil. They fled Sirri on Aug. 12 with their cargoes.

The weekly also said that Iran's prospects of restoring exports back to 1.6 million barrels a day, the level before the Sirri attack, "were looking rather brighter" as bombing damage at the big Kharg terminal at the northern head of the Gulf was repaired.

It said shuttle tankers used by the Iranians to ferry oil from Kharg to Sirri, 460 kilometres south, were once again loading at Kharg.

Kharg, within easy reach of Iraqi bombers, has been a frequent target in recent months in Baghdad's campaign to throttle Iran's economy.

Oil exports are Iran's economic lifeline and its main source of foreign exchange with which to fund its war effort.

Last year it earned about \$15 billion from oil. But that figure was expected to be halved this year because of Iraqi disruption and falling oil prices.

Iran charged the Iraqi planes had used facilities in unnamed Arab countries in the Gulf for the Sirri raid. Iraq said its warplanes flew from bases near Basra and were refuelled in mid-air.

Iranian President Ali Khomeini warned Friday that Iran will strike against the oil industries of Iraq's Arab supporters if they continued aiding its enemy.

The Iranians' ability to export also has been in recent weeks hit by Iraqi air strikes on its fleet of tankers, half of them chartered, that shuttle between Kharg and Sirri.

Gulf shipping sources have said half Iran's shuttle fleet of between 11 and 13 vessels have been hit by Iraqi warplanes in recent weeks. Iran also has a half-dozen large tankers it uses as storage vessels at its makeshift terminal.

The review said that according to sources in London, the National Iranian Tanker Company is currently seeking to find replacements for the shuttle and storage tankers that have been damaged lately. Three tankers were hit in the Sirri raid.

The weekly said that charter rates are expected to be much higher than those obtained prior to the Sirri attack, when the shuttle fleet was already costing Iran \$150 million a year.

The publication reported that by the end of last week 63 tankers in the Gulf have been hit by Iraqi and Iranian warplanes prowling the Gulf shipping lanes so far this year.

This led to a significant rise in insurance premiums and more importantly to a wave of fear and growing reluctance on the part of shipowners and crewmen to ply the Gulf routes, it added.

Iran urges all-out attack

Meanwhile Iran's

Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani has called for an all-out attack on Iraq to prevent Iran's Gulf war enemy from "reorganising its forces," the Iranian News Agency IRNA reported Monday.

Mr. Rafsanjani told a Tehran seminar Sunday that Iraq should be given no chance to reorganise its forces and that Iran, "by launching an all-out attack, should deprive the enemy from carrying out its mischiefs."

He denounced what he termed imperialist plots "to force the Islamic Revolution to kneel down," and said Tehran's enemies wrongly thought Iraqi attacks on Iranian oil terminals and tankers would weaken Iran, IRNA, received in London, reported.

Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said Sunday Iran should reject "imposed arbitration" to end the six-year war with Iraq and that Iranian victory in the Gulf was "nigh," state-run Iranian media reported.

"We must refuse to submit to either an imposed peace or an imposed arbitration," Khomeini said. "We must continue this war ... until victory is achieved."

He called on the Iranian nation to mobilise for the warfronts to bring the victory nearer. He said victory in the Gulf war was "nigh."

Khomeini, 87, was speaking to Iranian government leaders, including President Ali Khomeini, Parliament Speaker Ali-Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and Prime Minister Hussein Mussavi.

Excerpts of the speech were carried by Tehran Radio and the Islamic Republic News Agency.

"Some are going here and there and to every corner and source in the world in order that they may bring about a settlement of the war by arbitration," Khomeini said, adding "as though the world did not know which party is the aggressor party in the conflict."

One of Iran's main conditions to end the war, which broke out in 1980, is the overthrow of the Iraqi government and the Baathist Socialist Party.

Khomeini did not name any countries calling for peace in the Gulf, but was apparently referring

to the United States.

Charles Redman, deputy spokesman at the U.S. State Department, called on Iran Thursday to "join the Iraqis in working toward a negotiated settlement of the war."

On Friday, President Khomeini also chastised Iran's "enemies" for urging a peaceful resolution to the war.

Khomeini also warned that Iran will strike against the oil industries of Iraq's Arab supporters in the Gulf if they continue aiding Baghdad in the war.

Iranian leaders have in recent weeks intensified their warnings against Iraq's backers, such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait who have given Baghdad some \$30 billion in aid.

Gulf states have been alarmed by these threats which have raised tension in the region.

Saudi Arabia has warned that it "will immediately exercise its legitimate right to self-defence with all its means if faced with any aggression against itself or any of its sister countries."

Ayatollah Khomeini said the Iranian people should decide on the fate of the war until victory is achieved. "God willing," he said "it is at hand."

Khomeini reiterated Iran's goal of spreading the Islamic Revolution to the outside world.

"I pray to the blessed and supreme lord to give more power to our Islamic Republic and to help Islam prevail everywhere," Khomeini said.

The Iraqi newspaper Al Thawra, meanwhile, called on the Arab countries of the Gulf to take "tough measures" in the face of the Iranian threats, in order to prevent Iran from gaining time to "carry out its acts of aggression."

Baghdad Radio quoted the paper as describing the threats as "hollow" and urged the Arabs to "strongly" confront them by stepping up military, political and diplomatic preparations to safeguard their national security and interests.

Such threats reflected not Iran's strength, but it's "disappointment and deterioration" because it has failed to change the course of the war, the paper added.

## Peres arrives in Cameroun

YAOUNDE (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres arrived in Cameroun on Monday for a visit expected to restore diplomatic ties and, in a goodwill gesture, brought aid after a disaster said to have killed up to 1,500 people.

On board Mr. Peres' Israeli air force plane were a 16-man medical team to treat victims of seeping volcanic gas which, according to unofficial reports from the area, killed an estimated 1,500 people near lake Nios, about 400 kilometres northwest of Yaounde (See page 8).

The toxic gas wiped out the entire population of a village, travellers returning from the area told Reuters. There has been no official death toll issued since state radio reported 40 dead on Saturday.

Mr. Peres' highly-publicised visit, the first by an Israeli prime minister to Africa for 20 years, underscored Israel's efforts to regain the foothold it lost in Africa when 29 countries abruptly severed relations during the 1973 Middle East war.

Cameroun will be the fourth country to renew ties with Israel following Zaire, Liberia and the Ivory Coast which have lifted their boycott since Israel returned the Sinai to Egypt in 1982.

Mr. Peres told reporters aboard his plane that his summit with Morocco's King Hassan last month had prompted Camerounian President Paul Biya to respond to Israel's long-standing efforts to renew ties.

"As far as I know, the president made his final decision to renew relations after the Moroccan summit, which encouraged him," he said.

Expecting tough questions from Mr. Biya on Israel's close ties with South Africa, Mr. Peres said his country would abide by any U.N. resolution against the Pretoria government.

"If the United Nations makes decisions, Israel will adhere to them too," he said.

He added that Israel condemned apartheid but was too overwhelmed by its own problems to lead world efforts against Pretoria.

"We don't consider ourselves a global leader and we don't feel it is for us to make world policy vis-a-vis South Africa," he said.

AP adds: David Kimche, director-general of the Israeli foreign ministry, said Sunday night Mr. Peres' visit could help improve Israel's standing in black Africa.

Asked on television what Mr. Peres hoped to achieve in Cameroun, Mr. Kimche said: "Do you really want Israel's image to be that of (a country) with ... good relations with the racist, tyrannical regime of South Africa?"

Mr. Kimche said he expected other African states to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Gabon and Togo, which already have limited ties with the Jewish state, are seen as most likely to follow a lead from Cameroun.

## Israeli aide, company chief nabbed for trying to break into U.S. firm

VALLEY STREAM, New York (AP) — An Israeli government employee and the president of a computer company have been arrested on charges of trying to break into a building housing two technology-related businesses, police said.

Nassau County officers, acting on a tip, said they stalked out the building early Saturday and watched the men for two hours before arresting them as they tried to pry off a skylight on the roof.

William Longfellow, 24, of Avon Lake, Ohio, and Ronen Tidhar, 25, an Israeli national living in New York, were charged with attempted burglary.

They were arraigned Sunday and held on \$10,000 bail each, said Sgt. Benjamin McLarty, a district court officer. Their next court appearance was scheduled for Wednesday, he said.

Longfellow is owner and

president of Ohio Western World Transformers Inc., which sells almost exclusively to the U.S. government, according to financial reports. Police said Tidhar was a procurement officer for Israel.

Detective Sgt. James Rerisi told New York Newsday newspaper that police were investigating whether espionage or technological piracy was involved.

Barukh Binah, a spokesman for the Israeli consul general in New York, declined to say whether Tidhar was an employee or if an employee had been arrested.

"If it turns out that one of our employees was involved, I'm sure it was a private matter," Binah said.

Messages left by the Associated Press with the Israeli consul were not immediately returned Sunday. Joseph Valliquette, an FBI spokesman, said the agency was

aware of the arrests, but would not comment.

The building where the attempted break-in occurred houses Reli Technology Inc., described as a \$10 million a-year business that sells aircraft and automotive parts, and Bigger Byte Computers Inc., a computer hardware and software retail store.

Eytan Erez, an officer of Reli, told Newsday that the company worked for the U.S. government. Erez said he was a U.S. citizen who had emigrated from Israel.

Rai Rom, owner of Bigger Byte, told the newspaper he was an Israeli citizen who moved to the United States three years ago. In addition to retailing computer and software, he said his company developed a special software package that caters to government contractors.

## Israel expels 3 more Black Hebrews

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) — Three more members of the American-based Black Hebrew sect were deported to the United States Monday, bringing to 15 the number of cultists expelled this month, the Interior Ministry spokesman said Monday.

Yitzhak Agassi said the three, two of them women, were expelled for overstaying their visas. Speaking in a telephone interview, he said they were placed aboard a direct El Al Israel Airlines flight to New York.

All but two of the 15 deportees

were among 46 members of the sect arrested on April 12 and charged with illegal residence in the country. The first two expelled earlier this month were arrested last year.

Yo Yah Dah, a spokeswoman for the Black Hebrews, identified two of the deportees as Jess May Cheavers, 38, of Florida, and Robin Boyce, 22, of New York City. She told the Associated Press that six more Black Hebrews were scheduled for deportation later in the week.

An American lawyer for the group, Paul Knox said Israel intends to expel all 1,500 members of the cult, which claims direct lineage to the Biblical tribe of Judah.

Israeli officials say all but one of the estimated 1,500 Black Hebrews living here entered Israel under false pretences. According to Agassi, "every foreigner must be in this country legally. Many people, not necessarily Black Hebrews, are expelled from Israel each week."

## Two earthquakes hit Iran in one day

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Two earthquakes nearly 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometres) apart shook north west and north east Iran Monday, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

The agency, monitored in

Nicosia, said there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage from either area.

One of the quakes with an intensity of 4.2 on the Richter scale shook the town of Oshnoviyeh, 32 kilometres south east of the junction point of the

borders of Iran, Turkey and Iraq, IRNA said.

This quake also shook other towns and villages in the same region with its epicentre 375 miles (600 kilometres) north west of the Iranian capital, Tehran, IRNA reported.

## Turkey defends raid on Kurdish rebels

ANKARA (R) — Turkey defended its air raid on Kurdish rebel bases in Iraq as Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu prepared to leave Monday for Iran, which has criticised the attack.

A Foreign Ministry statement Sunday night said the Aug. 15 raid had been "wrongly evaluated in certain countries."

Iran was not cited, but Turkish officials said the statement was a response to Iran's hostile attitude to the raid.

Iran at the weekend bitterly attacked the Turkish action, suggesting Ankara was taking sides with Iraq, its foe in the six-year-old Gulf war, and warning against a repetition.

Turkey is neutral in the Gulf conflict and strives to maintain extensive political and economic ties with both its warring neighbours.

"The raid was launched against rebel targets, not against the

civilian population, and was carried out under the right of hot pursuit recognised in international law. This operation against rebels in no way concerns a third country," Sunday night's statement said.

Foreign Ministry officials here said Mr. Halefoglu's trip to Tehran had been arranged three months ago and was in return for a visit to Ankara by Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati two years ago.

They said the main topic was likely to be the Gulf war.

Turkey's Industry and Trade Minister Cahit Aral, meanwhile, said he had explained the raid on the Kurdish bases to Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, who was also reported to have condemned it.

"I told (Qadhafi) that the operation was not directed against the ethnic groups of any neighbouring country but against terrorists," Mr. Aral told the semi-official Anatolian News

Agency on his return home from Tripoli Sunday night.

The Turkish raid has been condemned by the Iraqi Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) of Masoud Barzani, supported by Tehran as a weapon in its war against Baghdad. The KDP has links with rebel Turkish Kurds.

An Iranian government spokesman, cited by the Iranian News Agency IRNA, said on Saturday: "The Islamic Republic of Iran calls on the Turkish government to immediately cease its operations (in Iraq), and in view of Turkey's announced policy of impartiality in the Iraqi-imposed war, to refrain from hindering the movement of combatant Iraqi Kurds against the Baghdad regime."

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said the air raid killed between 150 and 200 people and that Iraqi planes attacked one target in the same area the following day.

## Rafsanjani urges release of 113 detained pilgrims

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran's Parliament Speaker Ali-Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani warned Monday of "adverse effects" on relations with Saudi Arabia if Riyadh fails to free 113 Iranians detained during the annual pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca.

Mr. Rafsanjani spoke at a seminar of "consent to the Imam," Iran's revolutionary patriarch Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. His remarks were reported by official Islamic

Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia.

Mr. Rafsanjani, a key aide to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said the pilgrims were detained because they carried "certain items with them."

"If anything has been found in their bags, it could have been a plot hatched by the hypocrites and U.S. and Israeli agents," he was quoted as saying.

Hypocrites is a term Iran's official media uses to refer to the opposition Mujahedeen Khalq, or

people's warriors, group.

Saudi Arabia has said the Iranian pilgrims were arrested on Aug. 8 after defying a Saudi warning to Muslim pilgrims not to "mix politics with religion."

At the time, IRNA said the Saudi clampdown was because some of the pilgrims were carrying Khomeini posters and "Islamic literature."

The 152,000 Shi'ite pilgrims from Iran formed one of the largest contingents of Muslims who visited Mecca, birthplace of

the Prophet Mohammad, this year.

Mr. Rafsanjani suggested that once the detainees were released, Riyadh and Tehran could then "settle the problem through bilateral negotiations in order to clarify the matter and punish the offender, if there is any."

He warned that failure to do so "will have adverse effects on bilateral relations and (Iran) would not forget this incident easily."

TV & RADIO	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel. 773111/19	<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> (Integrated programme)
17:00	Korn
17:20	Children programmes
17:45	Walt Disney
18:00	News in French
19:00	Various of songs from Jewish Festival
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series (Eps. 7)
21:35	Musical Box
22:00	News in English
22:20	Music Box Continued
22:45	Magnum
23:00	News summary in Arabic
23:30	Magnum Continued
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW 774111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News Desk
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Morning Show Contd.
11:00	Children's Hour
11:30	Country Music
12:00	News Summary
12:30	Pop Session Contd.
13:00	News Summary
13:30	Pop Session Contd.
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Men from the Ministry
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Science Report
17:30	News Summary
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:30	Evening Show Contd.
22:00	News Summary
22:30	Evening Show Contd.
23:00	News Headlines
24:00	Close down
<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> -639, 720, 1323 KHz	
07:00	David Muzrov 07:30 The Philip Jones Ensemble 07:45 Reflections 08:00 News 08:30 World News 08:50 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30

WHAT'S GOING ON	
<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>	a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
<b>EXHIBITIONS</b>	Popular Life of Jordan Museum 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.
<b>SERVICE CLUBS</b>	Lions Amman Club. Meetings every Friday at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
<b>FESTIVAL</b>	* First Childhood Festival, organized by Jordanian Women's Federation at Salt. It runs for two days.
<b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b>	Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661026/7 American Centre Tel. 644371 British Council Tel. 641200 French Cultural Centre Tel. 637005 German Cultural Centre Tel. 641093 Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777 Haya Arts Centre Tel. 641093 Husseini Youth City Tel. 647181/86 Y.W.C.A. Tel. 644251 Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 637111 Amman Municipal Library Tel. 637111 University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555
<b>MUSEUMS</b>	Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Medeba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a ( Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muznah, Jabal Luweibidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128. Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9
<b>CHURCHES</b>	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 772561. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Tel. 661757. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 661757. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Tel. 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Tel. 678906. Armenian Catholic Church Astrakhan, Tel. 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Astrakhan, Tel. 771331. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Astrakhan, Tel. 771751. Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani. Tel. 677534. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295. Rainbow Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 606974.
<b>PRAYER TIMES</b>	06:00 Fajr 07:07 Sunrise 12:56 Dhuhr 15:16 Asr 18:06 Maghreb 19:34 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
<b>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>	This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 33200-5, where it should always be verified.
<b>ARRIVALS:</b>	09:15 Agaba (RJ) 10:45 Cairo (RJ) 10:45 Jeddah (RJ) 11:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 11:00 Damascus (RJ) 11:15 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) 11:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 12:00 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ) 12:30 Moscow (RJ) 13:35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF) 14:05 Cairo (MS) 14:30 Baghdad (JA) 14:35 Kuwait (RJ) 16:10 Riyadh (SV) 18:30 New York, Vienna (RJ) 18:40 Athens (RJ) 18:55 Paris, Brussels (RJ) 19:05 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) 19:25 Beirut (MEA) 19:30 Cairo (JA) 19:35 Istanbul (RJ) 20:00 Zurich, Larnaca (SR) 20:10 Tripoli (RJ) 20:40 Rome, Damascus (AZ) 21:00 Tripoli (RJ) 21:00 Frankfurt (LH) 21:45 Rome (RJ) 02:30 Baghdad (RJ)
<b>DEPARTURES:</b>	06:45 Jeddah (RJ) (add.) 06:50 Cairo (RJ) 07:00 Jeddah (RJ) 07:00 Beirut (MEA) 07:00 Tripoli (RJ) 07:30 Athens (RJ) 07:30 Cairo (JA) 07:45 Beirut (MEA) 08:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 08:00 Geneva, London (RJ) 08:30 Cairo (MS) 08:45 Moscow (SV) 09:00 Bahrain, Muscat (GF) 09:10 Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (JA) 09:15 Cairo (RJ) 09:30 Kuwait (RJ) 09:35 Riyadh (SV) 09:40 Kuwait (RJ) 10:10 Dhahran (RJ) 10:15 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 10:45 Dhahran (RJ) 22:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
<b>MARITIME TRAFFIC</b>	Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port: - Lanka Mahapala - Jolly Robins - Robert Elze - Halberstad Amn Kavar and Sons Company, Tel: 622324-9 at your service.
<b>MONEY EXCHANGE</b>	Monday rates Local selling rates in file Belgian franc 80.5/ 81.3 Dutch guilder 147.7/ 149.2 French franc 50.9/ 51.4 Italian lire 24.2/ 24.4 Japanese yen (for 100) 221.5/ 223.6 Swedish crown 49.3/ 49.9 Swiss franc 206.5/ 209.1 U.K. sterling pound 504.7/ 509.7 U.S. dollar 340.7/ 343.6 W. German mark 166.6/ 168.4
<b>WEATHER</b>	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be normal summer, with northwesterly moderate winds in Aqaba, winds will be northerly, moderate and sea calm. Amman 21/32 Aqaba 26/39 Dumana 20/40 Jordan Valley 25/39 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>EMERGENCIES</b>	Amman governorate 891228 Amman civil defence 198, 199 Civil Defence Helpline 271293, 273131 Civil Defence Quarters 770733 Civil Defence Det. Alia 57306 Ambulance 193, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade 198 First aid 77833 Black taxi 77833 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 622090-3 Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters 639141 Traffic police 639301 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881 Municipal water complaints 771225/8 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 5330960
<b>NIGHT DUTY</b>	AMMAN: Dr. Fouad Nouz 638189 Dr. Salwan Dabshi 812568 First pharmacy 661912 Ras Salwan pharmacy 636730 Al Sabab pharmacy 668556 Khalaf pharmacy 778653 TAXIS: Camak taxi 668761 Qasbi taxi 630571 Amman taxi 664660 Al Jeddah taxi 842663 Qasbi taxi 643620 Nasab taxi 663003
<b>HOSPITALS</b>	Hussein Medical Centre 813813/22 Khalid Maternity, J. Amn 644281/6 Al-Khalid Maternity, J



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Decrees okay higher education laws

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the law for the recently-established University of Science and Technology. Another decree was also issued approving the 1985 higher education law.

## Committee endorses JD 60m sale of JFIC

AMMAN (Petra) — The JD 60 million purchase of the Aqaba-based Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company (JFIC) by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) was endorsed Monday by a ministerial committee for economic security. The committee was entrusted with studying the sale of the JFIC which incurred accumulated losses, which rendered the company incapable of meeting its outstanding financial obligations.

## Price of aviation fuel reduced

AMMAN (J.T.) — Aviation fuel used by jet engines at airports in Jordan will be sold for 65 fils a litre to local airlines and 80 fils for foreign airlines, according to a communiqué issued by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. The previous price was 100 fils a litre for both local and foreign companies. The new rate will be retroactive from Aug. 1, according to the communiqué. Local airlines are Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Arab Wings and Arab Air Cargo.

## Fayez receives Swedish envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akref Al Fayez Monday received Swedish Ambassador to Jordan Ingemar Stjernberg to discuss preparations for a scheduled visit to Jordan by a Swedish parliamentary delegation. The delegation is expected to arrive here next Friday. The talks also covered bilateral relations and the current situation in the Middle East.

## China continues tests on oil shale

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 1,200 tonnes of oil shale have been shipped to the Peoples Republic of China for tests on the possibility of distilling the shale and extracting oil using Chinese techniques in this field, a spokesman for the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) said Monday. The spokesman added that a number of experts from the NRA will leave for China on Sept. 20 to view the experiments and tests. The testing is being implemented in accordance with an agreement signed between Jordan and China on the extraction of oil from oil shale. Another sample of 500 tonnes of oil shales was sent to China at an earlier date and the results were promising, the spokesman added.

## Archaeologists begin dig at Basta

AMMAN (Petra) — A group of archaeologists from the Department of Antiquities, Yarmouk University and the German Free Berlin University Monday started a dig at archaeological sites in Basta, Ma'an Governorate, some 200 kilometres south of Amman. The site dates back to the modern Stone Age period of 7000 years B.C. Head of the team Mujahed Muheisen said that preliminary excavations indicate the site was an agricultural village.

## Hawamdeh approves tender decisions

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh Monday endorsed the Central Tenders Committee's decision to offer tenders for the building of the Jordanian embassies and ambassadors' residences in Bahrain and Abu Dhabi at a cost of JD 500,000 each. Mr. Hawamdeh also approved the committee's decision to offer the JD 785,000 tender for the construction of the Shidieh-phosphates mines to a local company.

## Mufti returns from Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — General Mufti of Jordan Sheikh Izzuddin Al Khatib Al Tamimi Monday returned from Saudi Arabia where he performed pilgrimage. During his stay in Saudi Arabia Sheikh Khatib delivered lectures and participated in religious seminars during the haj season.

## Mu'ta starts registering students

KARAK (Petra) — Mu'ta University's registration department Monday embarked on the registration of the first batch of students admitted to the civil studies department for the academic year 1986/1987. The university also announced that it has started accepting students for diplomas in general education.



Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahhab Al Majali (centre) and a representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Monday sign an agreement to establish the UNESCO regional office in Amman (Petra photo)

## Crown Prince calls for further research on renewable energy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday stressed the need for directing special attention to solar and wind energy which he said are no less important than other natural resources such as oil and minerals.

Prince Hassan said Jordan should give solar and wind energy the necessary support to enable them to contribute to the total energy input taking into consideration the many factors which govern the size of their contribution, including the suitability of technology for their application, design prospects and local production.

In his inaugural speech to a seminar on "Appropriate Technology in the fields of Solar and Wind Energy," which was delivered on his behalf by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib, Prince Hassan said the five-year economic and social development plan (1986-1990) has focused on the importance of developing rural regions and the provinces.

Prince Hassan went on to say that development requires the availability of various resources, including energy. He noted that if solar and wind energy are to meet part of these energy requirements, it is important that every possible effort is made in the fields of training personnel and exchanging scientific information and expertise to enable this source of energy to play its part.

In his speech, Prince Hassan reminded participants of the important role of renewable energy before the discovery of oil. He also noted that the discovery of oil had demoted the use of solar and wind power. Prince Hassan

referred to the early 1970s when oil prices started to soar and he pointed out that since then considerable research and progress has been made in developing alternative sources of energy and said that this work should continue despite declining oil prices.

Prince Hassan called on all participants to pursue their research in the field of renewable energy which the Crown Prince called the "energy resources of the future."

The Crown Prince expressed his satisfaction over the efforts made by the Solar Energy Research Centre, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Jordan Valley Authority in addition to other institutions. Prince Hassan also expressed appreciation to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany for its contribution to and support for research and development activities since 1975. He also thanked the director of the energy department at California State University for his presence and participation in the seminar.

Royal Scientific Society President Fakhreddine Al Daghestani delivered a speech in which he said that solar and wind energy have priority in the field of research at the RSS. The society, he said, has enhanced the capacity of solar energy over the past few years through intensive efforts of experts in Jordan and the support and guidance, the RSS received from the government of West Germany. Dr. Daghestani said that the RSS objectives in the field of solar and wind energy is to acquire information, develop it and adapt it to suit Jordan's needs. Dr. Daghestani highlighted the

important role the RSS has played in the social and economic development of Jordan through its contribution to meeting the technical requirements of the Kingdom. The RSS has provided technical services to 6,500 institutions and individuals during 1985, Dr. Daghestani said.

President of the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani said that energy is one of the basic pillars of development the world over and went on to say that only eight per cent of the area of Jordan has been exploited while the remainder is semi-desert which has potential for development purposes. These areas, he said, could be utilised in an ideal manner if water and energy resources and other basic services are available.

Mr. Keilani also said that renewable energy resources will play an important role in the future for generating local energy and that these sources will become one of the major elements in developing the semi-desert areas.

The WAJ has made use of the application of renewable energy for pumping water, Mr. Keilani continued, adding that the authority, in cooperation with the Solar Energy Research Centre, has recently designed, installed and operated three solar pumping stations and is considering the possibility of operating three other stations using wind energy.

Director of the Solar Energy Research Centre at the RSS Hani Al Mulqi paid tribute to Prince Hassan's efforts and the support he extends to the RSS and he said that the week-long seminar will concentrate on suitable technology in the fields of solar and wind energy and their applications.

Attending the seminar were Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Under Secretary Ibrahim Badran, Director of the Meteorology Department Ali Abanda and the Charge d'Affaires of the West German embassy in Amman.

Dr. Khatib then inaugurated a specialised laboratory on solar energy set up by Jordanian experts in solar energy. The laboratory enables researchers to test all locally-produced solar heaters throughout the year, irrespective of the prevailing weather conditions.

## Jordan, UNESCO sign agreement to establish regional office in Amman

Jordan to host centres for science, technology and education

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is to move its Regional Office for Science and Technology in Arab States (ROSTAS) and the Regional Office for Education in Arab States from UNESCO's headquarters in Paris to Amman in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman on Monday.

organising regional and international conferences in education, science and technology in addition to the available educational and scientific facilities.

Amman will house one of UNESCO's four regional offices, the others being located in Dhaka, Santiago and Bangkok, the statement pointed out.

According to the statement, the new offices will supervise educational cooperation with Arab countries in the fields of computer sciences, technology and library sciences. The office will also help with programmes to combat illiteracy and will assist in conducting research and translation and offering technical and educational advice.

Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kazem, director of UNESCO offices in Arab countries, will head the two offices which are expected to commence services in the near future, Petra said.

The agreement, signed by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahhab Al Majali and UNESCO representatives in Jordan was endorsed by the cabinet during its meeting on Sunday evening.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Jordanian government will provide the required buildings, utilities and services for establishing the two offices to enable them to provide services to countries in the region. A statement issued by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra,

said that Jordan was chosen to serve as the host for the two offices in view of its central geographic location, the good relations between Jordan and other Arab countries and Jordan's readiness to provide all facilities and guarantees for helping the two offices to operate freely and provide services to all Arab states. The statement also said that UNESCO selected Jordan in view of the Kingdom's vast experience, especially in implementing UNESCO programmes and as a result of its experience in

## Mayor announces Irbid's JD 3.1m budget

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Municipality's JD 3,117,118 fiscal budget for 1986 will be used to upgrade the city's services and to complete an industrial city in the northern governorate, Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzak Al TUBEISHAT announced Monday.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. TUBEISHAT said this year's budget reflects the municipality's "keen interest on improving the quality of services offered to citizens."

Dr. TUBEISHAT explained that out of the municipality's JD 3,117,118 budget, an amount of JD 200,000 has been earmarked for new projects, JD 647,000 has been allocated to settle the municipality's outstanding debts and JD 163,000 for capital expenditure.

## Industrial estate

The mayor said that the

municipality's working plan for this year centred on completing the industrial city project at a cost of JD 561,000. The industrial estate will provide 320 storage buildings and has been provided with all the necessary infrastructure. It will also provide job opportunities for Irbid's manpower and labourers, the mayor told Petra.

He went on to say that the city's 1986/1990 five-year development plan will provide for opening and asphalted new roads, building pavements, and sewerage networks, as well as executing phase two of a truck depot and phase three of the municipality's central fruit and vegetable market.

Other schemes included in the city's five-year development plan and revealed by Dr. TUBEISHAT include setting up three wholesale fruit and vegetable markets, setting up a new municipality headquarters, a food laboratory

and another laboratory for testing construction materials, upgrading the city's infrastructural plan, introducing a fun fair city, building three handicraft centres, a national park and following up the completion of the industrial city.

## Organisational problems

Commenting on recent press reports about the city's below standard services, Dr. TUBEISHAT said: "The municipality during the past years has suffered from organisational problems which will be tackled by the municipality's new plans to alleviate all problems related to the violation of building regulations and organisational codes."

He added that the municipality's council is working hard to asphalt roads and to build pavements in order to maintain road safety and to provide good public services.

## Dakhqan lays cornerstone for national agri-research centre

AQABA (Petra) — A ceremony was held in Aqaba on Monday to lay the foundation stone for a national centre for agricultural research and the transfer of technology. Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan and Director of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Jordan Lewis Read took part in laying the cornerstone at the premises of Al Hussein agricultural station.

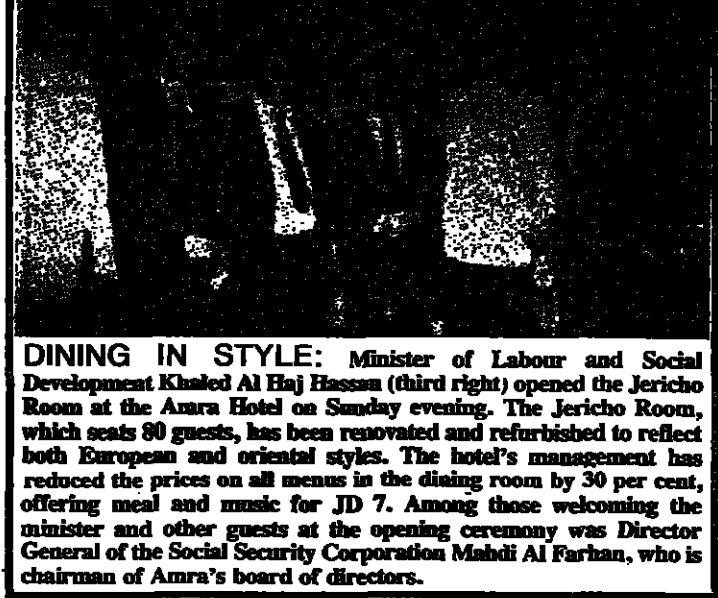
The project will cost approximately \$62.5 million of which USAID will provide \$20.5 million as a grant within a U.S. assistance programme to Jordan. The remainder of the cost is to be covered by a long-term loan to finance the construction of installations in Ramtha, Al Mushaqqar, Al Rabba near Karak and Shobak in south Jordan.

The ceremony was attended by the director of the Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, the secretary general of the Ministry of Planning, local personalities and senior USAID officials.

## Dudin discusses proposed projects for Bethlehem

AMMAN (Petra) — Member of the Lower House of Parliament Ribhi Mustapha, who represents Bethlehem constituency in the west Bank, Monday met with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin and presented the minister with requests and needs for developing public services in this region. Mr. Mustapha also discussed projects he suggested for inclusion in the five-year development plan for the West Bank and said these projects are required to help the local inhabitants to remain steadfast in their homeland in the face of Israel's settlement policies.

Mr. Dudin also received Mayor of Bethlehem Elias Freij, who briefed the minister on the requirements of Bethlehem.



DINING IN STYLE: Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaleel Al Haj Hassan (third right) opened the Jericho Room at the Amra Hotel on Sunday evening. The Jericho Room, which seats 80 guests, has been renovated and refurbished to reflect both European and oriental styles. The hotel's management has reduced the prices on all menus in the dining room by 30 per cent, offering meal and music for JD 7. Among those welcoming the minister and other guests at the opening ceremony was Director General of the Social Security Corporation Mahdi Al Farhan, who is chairman of Amra's board of directors.

## Dudin: Jordan will never enter separate talks

(Continued from page 1)

flexible," but he said "they are trying to circumvent our red lines." He did not elaborate.

Referring to Israel's confiscation of Arab lands and establishment of Jewish settlements, the minister said Jordan was very concerned with the "facts on the ground," which he said, "explain our sense of urgency."

He reiterated Jordan's long-standing position on the need to convene an international peace conference with the active participation of all parties concerned in the conflict, including the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Mr. Dudin explained that "in practical terms, Jordan welcomes any attempt to strengthen this position by making the PLO come to terms with us." He said that U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 remained the basis for a negotiated settlement and that Jordan continues to recognise the PLO as a partner in peace negotiations.

Responding to a question, he said the government did not intend "to go further with anyone else in a negotiated settlement without the partnership of the PLO."

Replying to another question, Mr. Dudin said Jordan was not approached by the PLO over convening a Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Amman. However, he said, the government would consider the convening of such a meeting as "achievement" and that a Jordanian delegation would attend the conference as observers

if invited. He said Jordan was still committed to the spirit of the Feb. 11 agreement with the PLO and that as far as Jordan knew the majority of PLO leaders are in favour of maintaining the agreement.

Mr. Dudin said that the government was maintaining contacts with accredited PLO officials in the country with whom it discusses issues of mutual interest.

He said that he recently met with PLO representative in Amman Brigadier Abdul Razzak Al Yahya and PLO Executive Committee member Mohammad Milhem during which he discussed the question of signature authorisation for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian fund in Jordan.

PLO deputy military commander Khalil Al Wazir, who was expelled from Jordan in July is one of the signatories to the fund's bank account. The minister said he would be meeting again with Brig. Yahya and Mr. Milhem to reach an agreement on this question.

Mr. Dudin met earlier on Monday with Mr. Ribhi Mustapha, Lower House of Parliament deputy for the Bethlehem area, and discussed with him Jordan's development plans for Bethlehem and ways to improve services for people in that area.

The minister explained that Jordan's decision in February vis-a-vis the PLO was limited to a termination of political coordination with its leadership, thus leaving the door open for possible future cooperation with the organisation.

The minister said Jordan's

position was compatible with that taken by the Arab League at the Rabat summit of 1982. He added that the Reagan proposal of the same year did not clash with the Jordanian and Arab League stands. "A linkage is possible between all these positions," he said.

He said that a Syrian role in possible negotiations was essential to peace efforts in the region.

"Ignoring the Syrian role is a naive way of approaching a solution," the minister said.

The minister described the level of Israel's confiscation of Arab lands and the building of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories as "appalling" and said that Jordan's efforts were directed to help the steadfastness of Palestinians and strengthen their attachment to their land.

He dismissed as "total nonsense" the perception that Jordan was competing with the PLO on the occupied territories and said Israel was the only party with which Jordan had been competing since the 1967 war.

"It's a long, hectic and painful effort to compete with the Israeli expansionist policies," Mr. Dudin told the over 20 journalists who attended the luncheon. "It requires a great moral courage to fight it, which we will continue to do," he added.

Citing statistics about Israel's confiscation of land and building of settlements, the minister said that until June this year, Israel had confiscated over 2,760,000 dunums of land and built 172 settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

He pointed out that the West Bank Palestinian population had hardly increased since the 1967 occupation due to Israel's

persecution and systematic violation policies against Palestinians. The population figure was about 750,000, and now it stands at about 800,000, the minister said.

"It is alarming to us to think of this in this context of confiscation and settlements. In 19 years, the Israelis have succeeded in keeping a de facto West Bank growth of zero per cent," he said.

The minister agreed that if current trends continue, the continuing Israeli seizure of lands and building of settlements would amount to a de facto annexation of the occupied territories and the eviction of its Palestinian population.

"It is indeed a question of time," the minister said. "We are doing all we can to postpone it, make it difficult to be achieved,

and if possible, stop it."

On Israel's seizure of the assets of the Jerusalem District Electricity Company (JDEC), Mr. Dudin said the Jordanian government "does not intend to finance the company which suffered heavy losses because that would amount to supporting the Israeli economy and serving Israeli plans."

He explained that the company suffered the estimated \$15 million loss because it had to use Israeli-provided high-cost power to include Jewish settlements in its field of service. He said that Jewish settlements were consuming half of the company's output and thus Jordan and the PLO, which jointly subsidise the company, "should not be the only ones to suffer the losses."

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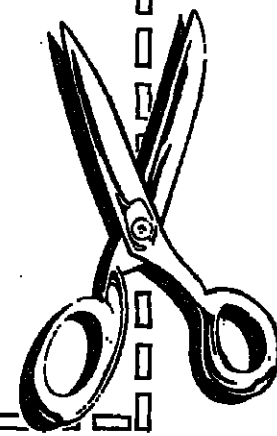
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## Social security for all

THE Social Security Corporation (SSC) must rank among the most successful government agencies in Jordan as it has realised some outstanding achievements in less than six years of its existence. The corporation has direct dealings with the citizens' lives and at the same time contributes quite effectively towards the Kingdom's economic development through vast investments.

This fact was represented in figures released to the public by SSC Director General Mahdi Al Farhan who told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, last week that at least JD 146 million was now invested in various schemes, different successful business concerns and organisations in the country. Profits accruing from such investments are highly likely to augment the SSC's capital with the benefits being passed on to those covered by the social security scheme. The SSC, which started its operations in 1980, pays compensation and pensions to those covered by the scheme and also offers other benefits to workers sustaining occupational injuries in return for premiums paid in monthly instalments. Such benefits have lately been extended on an optional basis to Jordanian expatriates employed in Arab countries and this and other SSC endeavours are indeed worthy of praise.

But as is the case with many other laws and regulations, the SSC's law also has loopholes which we believe should be dealt with and rectified quickly so that the widest possible section of the Jordanian public can benefit from the agency's services. The SSC has not yet found a way of including citizens who own their own business, especially the large numbers of shopkeepers and farmers, and those who do not fall within the categories of beneficiaries covered by the corporation's law. We believe it is unfair that such a group should remain deprived of the right to social security and we suggest that everything be done to treat these people on equal footing as other Jordanians. Another area as yet untouched by the SSC is security benefits for the unemployed or those who suddenly find themselves without jobs due to their own business going bankrupt or the collapse of companies employing them. These people are also members of the Jordanian community and there ought to be a way of providing them with care and security.

The SSC was established with the declared purpose of ensuring the well-being of all Jordanian citizens, following in the footsteps of many nations of the world. In our view, part of the vast profits the SSC is making should be allocated to cover unemployment benefits, to support humanitarian programmes launched by voluntary and charitable societies and to meet the urgent requirements of needy citizens of our country.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Time for assessment

IN A few weeks time the Middle East question enters a state of oblivion, and will be shelved for some time due to political developments in the region and in the United States. A change of premier in Israel and preparations in the United States for the forthcoming presidential elections are bound to push the Middle East problem to the end of the list of priorities. But in the meantime, the Arab countries should not sit idle and watch the developments without taking action in reactivating international interest in their issue. It is a pity to see the Arabs in their present state of affairs, not working for solidarity among their countries and failing to achieve reconciliation among their rulers. As we view the situation, the war in the Gulf continues and the Iranian threats are stepped up; and in Lebanon, the civil strife is still on with no sign of a speedy solution; in South Sudan the rebels are threatening the central government and sapping away the resources of a poor country. All these side-conflicts are bound to keep the Arabs in a state of weakness, and in the absence of solidarity they are bound to face more bitterness and failure. This Arab Nation should not remain idle as to these events and developments, but rather should undertake meaningful action for the solution of their problems and for regaining their rights.

#### Al Dustour: Jordan initiates ambitious plan

THE 1986/90 five-year National and Social Development plan endorsed by the cabinet after being finalised by the Ministry of Planning is designed to serve the country's national economic and social aspirations. What is significant about this plan is that it was ushered in at a time when world economic developments affect the Arab region and require careful consideration of every step, and require adaptation to the economic situation. For this reason, the plan has a target of achieving only five per cent in national economic growth, which is a good margin in the present circumstances. The plan is also to be commended because it provides for increasing job opportunities, rationalising expenditure and reducing the deficit in Jordan's balance of trade as well as distributing development gains to all regions so as to benefit all sectors of the public. The plan envisages spending JD 3,115 million, mainly in investments over the coming five years, and will benefit both the private and public sectors almost equally; and this projects the importance of the private sector in the national development process specially in the sectors of housing, agriculture and industry.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Increasing private sector role

A study of the new five-year plan, endorsed by the cabinet and announced Sunday, reveals that the planners have benefited from the experience of previous national plans and worked hard to bridge the gap and close loopholes that cropped up during the implementation of earlier projects. The planners now seem to be more keen on giving importance to the economic infrastructure and this is clear in the 38 per cent margin of the total expenditure allocated for the infrastructure so that the national economy can be founded on solid basis. The plan also allocated 39 per cent of the total expenditure for housing, health, education and services which reflects the government's concern for these important sectors which have direct link to Jordanians daily lives. The plan is being implemented despite the prevailing world economic recession, and therefore, the planners propose to achieve only a five per cent annual gross national production.

## Stateless Palestinians face problems, need help

By Abdulsalam Y. Massarueh

WASHINGTON — When people think about the difficulties that Palestinians face, they usually concentrate on the problems of the Israeli-occupied West Bank. That is only part of the story. Palestinian refugees living in Arab countries also face difficult circumstances.

For these Palestinians, the burning issues today are how to obtain a visa or work permit, and how to support their families. Arab apathy regarding fundamental rights for Palestinian refugees — the right to be treated as human beings — borders on disregard and racism.

Homeless Palestinians in Arab countries have been singled out in the last few months. The pretext is often security. In Kuwait, for example, terrorism by religious fanatics has led to tighter security requirements for expatriate and

temporary residents, including Palestinians who have lived in Kuwait for more than 30 years.

But there are a host of more mundane problems that confront Palestinians in Arab countries. Some are the product of the economic stagnation that has enveloped the Arab World during the last several years.

Since they were expelled from Palestine in 1948, most Palestinians have had little choice but to seek refuge in other Arab countries. They have since been the "guests" of these Arab countries, and no one can predict when they will ever return home.

Some Arab countries, such as Jordan, give them automatic citizenship. Others, such as Egypt and Lebanon, give them a document that at least counts them as human beings and helps them to earn a living. A few leaders of the Palestine Liberation

Organisation have been granted diplomatic status and citizenship in Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, the Yemen and Libya.

But most Palestinians still possess only a refugee document that must be extended and validated regularly. This document is subject to strange and arbitrary regulations. In the case of Palestinians from Lebanon, their travel documents can be renewed by any Lebanese diplomatic mission or consulate, on condition that the bearer sign an affidavit that he or she will not try to return to Lebanon, even for family or emergency purposes.

As a result, many Palestinians who fled Lebanon during the Israeli invasion or civil war and who maintained a home there have been unable to return and check on their property.

But the harshest problems facing Palestinians in the Arab World are the simple concerns of

finding food, shelter and security. Consider:

If the Palestinian breadwinner loses his job because of an "austerity programme" in a Gulf state, what will happen to his children attending schools or colleges? How can he guarantee their future?

When a Palestinian reaches 60 in a Gulf state, what happens to him? Where can he go if he cannot get his travel document renewed? He needs a job and a sponsor to vouch for him with the local authorities to qualify for renewal of his refugee status in his temporary Arab home. If the job ends, the sponsorship ends. After that, the homeless Palestinian will technically live in that country illegally and can be deported.

What happens to a widow with children who has to stop work suddenly? There are few social programmes available to help refugees in such circumstances.

Families who lose their providers and who cannot return to the Israeli-occupied West Bank or Gaza become stateless, with no homeland or legal status anywhere.

What happens when a husband suddenly dies, leaving a widow and children with no means of support? Their legal status is questionable.

Since Palestinians who carry Lebanese travel papers cannot return to Lebanon, Palestinian officials are concerned about families affected by the austerity programmes under way in the Gulf states. What happens if they cannot legally stay in the Gulf or legally return to Lebanon?

During the next five years, more than 1.5 million expatriate workers in the Gulf states will lose their jobs. Yousef Al Shirawi, Bahrain's minister of development and industry, has warned of the social and political

problems that could arise from such a drastic change in the labour market.

Palestinian officials in Gulf nations say they are not against the austerity measures, but urge that Palestinian workers should be at the bottom of the list for firing, since they must remain where they are until their tragedy finds a solution.

The response of the Arab League to this problem was that an Arab summit meeting should take up the matter. But no such meeting is scheduled in the near future. Given the plight of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in Lebanon and elsewhere, that answer is inadequate.

The writer is editor in chief of the Arab-American Media Service. This article first appeared in the Washington Post.

## Pakistani opposition faces split after protests fail

By Robert Mahoney

Reuter

KARACHI — When Benazir Bhutto returned in triumph from exile last April, her Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) promised to mobilise half a million "doves for democracy" against the rule of General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

Last week, despite Bhutto's arrest and a nationwide opposition call for protesters to take to the streets, the doves refused to fly.

Violence flared in Bhutto's native Sind province and its capital Karachi after her arrest on August 14 but otherwise the response to the campaign launched by the 10-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) was muted.

The opposition said more than 40 people were killed and hundreds injured in clashes with security forces and government supporters.

But only a few thousand people turned out for rallies in Karachi and Lahore the day of Bhutto's arrest on a 30-day detention order, far fewer than expected.

Politicians said the failure to bring out the masses had dented Bhutto's image and exposed the papered-over cracks within the alliance that several leading opposition figures fear could now split wide open.

One party, the Tehrik-I-Istiqal, has already informed the MRD that it is considering leaving the five-year-old movement.

Other parties did little to support the MRD campaign, which virtually fizzled out just four days after its August 18 launch after the arrest of hundreds of opposition leaders coupled with a crackdown by police and troops.

Yet many politicians say the main factor in the campaign's failure was the lack of organisation of the MRD itself.

"The climate was not right to start a movement and we were not prepared," Tehrik-I-Istiqal leader Mohammad Ashgar Khan told Reuters.

"It is not a small matter taking on the army. People have to be united," said Khan, a retired air marshal who was detained for five years by Gen. Zia.

Like several other component party leaders, Khan blames Bhutto and the PPP, the most powerful MRD member, for pushing the alliance into committing itself to action too soon.

The MRD originally planned the campaign for September 20, the deadline it set for Zia to announce a date for fresh elections in which political parties could take part.

It boycotted party-less polls 16 months ago that brought the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo to power.

The MRD told Junejo that it would bring the launch date

forward to August 18 if any of its members were arrested. Junejo obliged by rounding up about 1,000 leaders on the eve of opposition rallies to mark independence day on August 14.

"The whole technique of putting the government on notice was wrong," Khan said.

"Junejo called our bluff," said one MRD leader. "With the leadership in jail we just weren't able to bring out the people."

Many of those who did come out in Karachi and Sind said they felt let down by the MRD.

"We have faced bullets and tear gas from the army and police," said a PPP worker in rural Sind, scene of the most violent protests.

"But we have had no support from the rest of the country."

It was the first time the army had been called out since Gen. Zia lifted nearly nine years of martial law in December and the opposition said the crackdown had tarnished Pakistan's image of a country slowly moving towards full democracy.

The United States, which has poured billions of dollars in military and economic aid into Pakistan since the 1979 Soviet military intervention in neighbouring Afghanistan, has encouraged the move toward democracy.

The opposition said Gen. Zia had been keen to appear moderate and promote what it called the illusion of civilian rule through Junejo especially as the U.S. Congress was considering the latest \$4 billion, six-year aid package.

"This remains a terribly repressive regime with a veneer of respectability," Khan said.

Opposition leaders agreed that the crackdown had damaged Junejo but they admitted that they had come off worse for the week's events.

Former PPP senior member Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi described Benazir, daughter of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, as power-hungry.

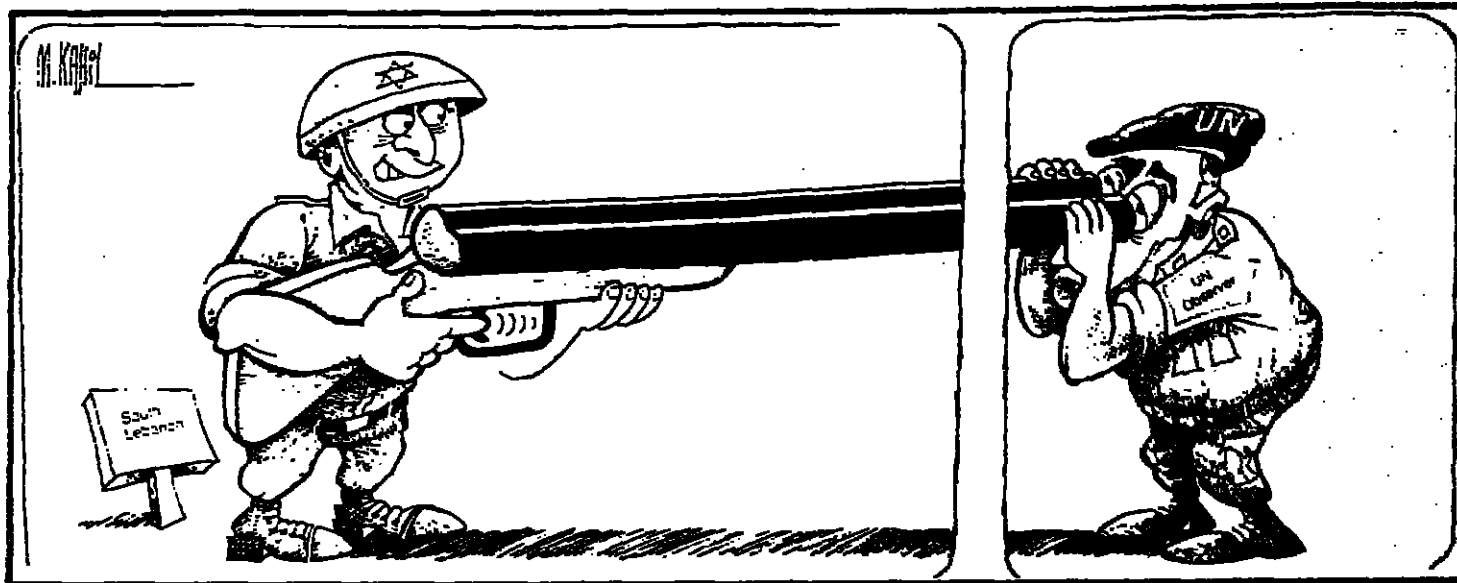
Jatoi, who is planning to found his own party, accused her of failing to plan properly and harness the entire opposition against Zia, who toppled her father in a 1977 coup and had him hanged two years later.

MRD leaders admit that they need the PPP but many remain suspicious that Bhutto is using them to gain power.

"A lot of mistrust remains within the MRD. They have seen Benazir's behaviour, they know she is going to use them and stab them in the back when the time comes," Jatoi told Reuters.

Bhutto has denied such intentions and said she wanted to restore full democracy and keep the army out of politics.

MRD leaders are also uneasy about the PPP's commitment to the doctrine of "Bhuttoism", a kind of populist Socialism that alienated much of the middle class and army during her father's 1971-77 rule.



## Non-Aligned Movement to mark 25th anniversary in Harare

By Peter Gregson

Reuter

HARARE — The Non-Aligned Movement, linking about two-thirds of the countries on earth, opens its eighth triennial summit conference on September 1 in Harare — a setting deliberately chosen to fix attention on racial conflict in neighbouring South Africa.

The movement will also be marking its 25th anniversary as the world forum for states which seek a middle road between the American and Soviet superpowers.

Although the meeting will cover the usual non-aligned themes of alternatives to bloc policies and superpower rivalries in

international relations, a pre-eminent topic will be South Africa.

It was to focus on the world's last bastion of white supremacy that Zimbabwe was a surprise late choice to host the week-long summit, which will be preceded by a week of officials' and foreign ministers' meetings starting Tuesday.

At the meeting, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe will take over leadership of the movement from Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi for the next three years.

The movement was founded in Belgrade in 1961 and has grown to 101 members. It includes nations as diverse as pro-Soviet

Cuba and Vietnam, pro-Western Singapore and Saudi Arabia, warring Iran and Iraq, tiny Bhutan and populous India.

More than 30 heads of state have so far confirmed they will attend and government officials expect that the leaders of about two-thirds of the movement's members will come.

Security will be intense with the expected presence of such figures as Libya's Muammar Qadhafi and Cuba's Fidel Castro.

The summit will adopt two main reports on the global political and economic position.

But consensus is hard to achieve in a group so large and diverse and failure to end the Iran-Iraq war, which caused the last summit to be

postponed six months and moved from the Iraqi capital of Baghdad to New Delhi, is painful to the movement.

The presidents of both countries are expected in Harare and government officials said fresh mediation efforts could be expected.

Other differences within the group include African objection to Indonesia's annexation of East Timor in 1975, which caused its bid to take over chairmanship from India to be defeated. Jakarta has said it will try again for the leadership when Zimbabwe's term ends.

The Chad-Libya dispute and the war in Nicaragua are also expected to feature.

## L.America to air regional issues at NAM summit

By Robert Powell

Reuter

RIO DE JANEIRO — Latin American nations are expected to raise the deepening conflict in Central America and the Latin American debt crisis at the summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement which opens in Zimbabwe next week.

Cuba and the English-speaking Caribbean states are also expected to take a strong line against South Africa.

Cuba and Nicaragua have made it clear they will seek a strong condemnation of U.S. intervention in Central America, in particular the \$100 million of aid recently pledged by Washington to the Nicaraguan right-wing "contra" guerrillas.

And an Argentine spokesman said President Raul Alfonsin would be seeking a practical non-aligned attitude to the Central American conflict and other world problems.

Peru, meanwhile, intends to make a special contribution on the problem of foreign debt, officials in Lima said.

Last September, the Non-Aligned Movement endorsed a Peruvian proposal that every country should be allowed to limit its external debt payments to a reasonable percentage of its

export earnings.

Peru hailed this move as backing for its own decision to limit debt service payments to 10 per cent of export income and the officials said President Alan Garcia would present a novel debt repayment proposal to the Harare summit.

Communist Cuba, which has an estimated 25,000 to 35,000 troops stationed in Angola, is likely to be the most forceful Latin American country on the issue of southern Africa, diplomatic sources said.

Earlier this year, President Fidel Castro said these troops would remain in Angola until apartheid had been fully dismantled in South Africa and that country had ceased to be a security threat to its neighbours.

Guyanese President Desmond Hoyte, who has close links with the several governments in black Africa, is also likely to make a strong condemnation of Pretoria, the sources said.

Argentina has said it will seek non-aligned support for its dispute with Britain over the Falkland (Malvinas) islands.

The presidents of Argentina, Cuba, Nicaragua, Peru, Guyana and Surinam have all announced they will attend the Harare summit, which begins with a preliminary meeting of senior

officials from the 101 member states on Tuesday.

The climax will be a week-long meeting of heads of government from September 1 to 6.

Latin America's impact at the summit will be blunted by the fact that three of the region's most powerful countries — Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela — are not members of the Non-Aligned Movement, although they do have observer status. Brazil and Mexico both argue that full membership would compromise their independence in foreign policy.

One Brazilian official remarked that Brazil maintains "a policy of non-alignment, even within the Non-Aligned Movement."

The movement was founded in 1961 with the declared aim of steering developing countries away from domination by the superpowers and to give them an independent voice in world affairs, although in practice it has proved more sympathetic to the East than the West.

This is probably why pro-Western Venezuela has chosen to stay aloof from the Non-Aligned Movement, even though now for the first time it has the opportunity of becoming a full member.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said last

week his government did not think this was the right moment to join because it might prejudice Venezuela's position on the U.N. Security Council.

For many years, Guyana blocked Venezuela's entry to the organisation in view of the two countries' dispute over the Essequibo territory, but Guyanese President Desmond Hoyte announced two months ago that he was lifting this veto.

Fifteen Latin American and Caribbean countries are full members of the Non-Aligned Movement and another seven are observers.

Haiti, which recently threw off 29 years of brutal dictatorship by the Duvalier family, is the only Western Hemisphere country seeking entry to the organisation in Harare.

One common point of Latin American interest will be the venue of the next non-aligned summit in 1989.

Nicaragua and Indonesia are leading candidates for the venue and Peru is also in the running.

Diplomatic sources said a Latin American venue would inevitably focus world attention on Latin American regional problems in much the same way as Harare has highlighted the situation in Southern Africa.

## Stroessner and Pinochet, last of dying breed, resist change

By Bernd Debusmann

Reuter

ASUNCION — Generals Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay and Augusto Pinochet of Chile, the last of the Latin military strongmen, are resisting mounting pressure for change.

Stroessner, 73, and Pinochet, 70, are the only military dictators who have withstood a decade of democratisation in Latin America, where authoritarian rule used to be the norm.

The two ageing presidents share a grim determination to stand firm in the face of widespread internal opposition and pressure for change from world opinion.

After backing right-wing governments in Latin America for years, the United States last year dispatched new ambassadors to Paraguay and Chile.

Clyde Taylor in Asuncion and Harry Barnes in Santiago de Chile

in recent months have incurred the wrath of their host governments by meeting opposition leaders, criticising human rights abuses, and advocating a transition to democracy.

"Washington has arrived at the conclusion that its strategic interests are not served by the dictatorships in Paraguay and Chile. In fact, they are now considered liabilities," said Fernando Vena, president of Paraguay's opposition Febrerista Party.

The United States backed the 1973 military bloody coup which brought Pinochet to power and ousted Marxist President Salvador Allende but now views Pinochet with unease.

Demands for change from the United States and internal opposition groups have met the same response in Asuncion and Santiago: No.

Street protests have been crushed by military force, church demands for dialogue rebuffed, opposition figures harassed or jailed, and foreign criticism of human rights abuses snubbed.

Political analysts say the opposition in both countries is too weak and divided to drive the strongmen out.

Opposition leaders in Paraguay say that Stroessner, after 32 years in power, is fighting from a stronger base than his western neighbour.

In Chile, they argue, Pinochet's power is based on the armed forces and little else. But in Paraguay, Stroessner can count on the armed forces as well as formidable civilian support organisation, the Colorado Party.

Stroessner took over the century-old party when he seized power in 1954 and filled key posts with men loyal to him. In a nation of three million, a third belong to the Colorados.

They are fiercely conservative, in an organisation run on lines reminiscent of Communist parties.

Its functions range from spreading government propaganda to providing surveillance. Colorado members are expected to report suspected anti-government activities.

Two small Colorado factions have begun to criticise Stroessner, but the majority appears to be unwaveringly loyal.

He has been nominated Colorado candidate for 1988 presidential elections and said he intends to run for a seventh five-year term.

While much of the Paraguayan opposition appear resigned to seeing Stroessner in office until he draws his last breath, and Pinochet forces in Chile pin hopes for change on a plebiscite scheduled for 1989.

Chile's constitution provides for the armed forces chiefs to name a single presidential candidate by December 1988, for an eight-year term. The nominee will be put to a plebiscite and take office in March 1989.

There is little doubt Pinochet will aim to be chosen.

Though analysts in Santiago say there are signs the air force and police chiefs oppose prolonging Pinochet's rule beyond 1988, the view of the navy commander is unclear.

The 57,000-strong army is believed to be solidly behind Pinochet.

Led by General Julio Canessa, the army is the biggest of the armed services. Its support could prove decisive.

Washington, and in more muted form much of Western Europe, have sent signals to the authoritarian duo to step off stage by 1988 in Paraguay and 1989 in Chile.

But neither Stroessner nor Pinochet seem too concerned, and Washington has relatively little leverage.

U.S. officials said Washington provides no direct economic or military assistance to Paraguay. Arms sales to Chile have been banned for almost a decade. Aid is minimal.

Officials said Washington is reluctant to use its influence to block loans by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

"Over the next six months, the World Bank and the IADB will consider some \$245 million in loans to Paraguay," exiled opposition leader Domingo Laino said recently.

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## Israel seeks to establish science and technology projects with Britain

The following report by Anthony Tucker appeared recently in *The Guardian*.

LONDON — The Israeli government is sending a delegation to Britain next month in the hope of establishing a formal basis for joint research projects in science and technology. Israel already has working arrangements with the U.S., France, West Germany, and South Africa in which bilateral funds, partly governmental but mainly from the private sector, support about 400 basic and applied research projects in universities and institutes.

During the economic crisis of the past few years the Israeli government, like those of most other high technology countries, has cut back its support for the pure sciences and sought to expand applied research — often to the detriment of its centres of academic excellence. Yet Israel's record in squeezing high value out of research is among the best in the world.

The proposal that Britain —

notably absent from government-supported scientific exchanges in the past — might usefully invigorate some part of her own tattered research fabric through co-operative projects, was put forward tentatively last year by the Israeli ministry of science and development to the Department of Education and Science (DES).

At the turn of the year, Sir David Phillips, chairman of the Advisory Board of the Research Councils (ABRC), went to Israel to talk to the ministry and to the Israeli National Council for Research and Development primarily to clarify the scope and intentions of the Israeli proposal. Nothing has been made public about the outcome of this visit.

However, Mr. Gideon Patt, Israeli minister for science, said during discussion of the proposal that, after Mrs. Thatcher's recent visit, he was "very optimistic about the possibilities of collaboration. There are a number of areas, such as biotechnology, electro-optics, and materials science, in which we share an

interest in the expansion of academic research and the development of targeted research projects."

The Israeli view is that government money should be used to seed a bi-national research fund to attract proposals. Support from the private sector would be sought largely on the basis of industrial interest. Yet in the present economic climate of the DES, it seems extremely unlikely that new money could be found for such a process. This implies that if seed money were to be found from DES it would have to come from within the existing science budget and handled through the ABRC.

Since the research councils already have their backs firmly against a stringent economic wall and are turning down a large proportion of internally generated first-class research proposals, the suggestion that money be diverted into a bi-national fund seems likely to fall on extremely barren ground. In any case the DES may not be the appropriate agency for

co-operative short-term applied research, which is the only kind of research likely to bring in industrial money.

The Israeli governments' scientific infrastructure, recently reorganised along the lines adopted in Britain in the seventies after the Rothschild Report, has less formality and greater inter-departmental flexibility than is apparent in this country.

The view from outside is that Israel is pretty clever at getting a lot out of any kind of collaboration, an expertise in which Britain is notoriously lacking. A few joint ventures with Israel might teach both government and industry how to get more from our own research efforts. The curious thing about the Israeli proposal is that, so far, the Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Mr. Yigal Erlich — who is also head of Israel's Research and Development Administration — has not been directly involved. The initiative has been seen in Israel as essentially centred on the

pure sciences, a focus which in Britain is certain to fail.

Gideon Patt makes no secret of his belief that, for political reasons, it might be easiest to establish government scientific links alongside the academic scientific links that already exist through Royal Society and other exchanges. From this beginning other links may grow. However, during an informal meeting at Be'er-sheva, Mr. Erlich said that in his view collaboration ought, from the outset, to be based firmly on applied research that was attractive because of its potential for stimulating joint industrial ventures.

Israel, at the present time, has no equivalent of Britain's once-off Alvey programme, in which government money seeds academic research proposals that are sifted jointly by industry and the research councils and carried through under the stewardship of industrial "uncles". The first round of Alvey is now nearing completion and it is not clear, even though everyone regards it as a

success in defining useful high-level areas of short-term applied research, how or whether it will continue. Yet the formal, rapid, confidential and demanding selection procedures it has developed appear to be important to future collaborative programmes.

Although nothing has yet been said in Whitehall about the discussions with Israel, the signs are that the DES and Mrs.

Thatcher agree that the way forward, if there is to be progress, should be trodden jointly by industry and the DTI. The DTI may be able to find some seed money, as did the West Germans, along the lines of other bi-national Israeli ventures. The only certainty is that the Israeli delegation will spend its time, not at the DES, but mainly with the DTI. In the present research climate, the Israeli proposal will become reality only if it survives hardening in the intense (and suspicious) crucible of highly targeted short-term applied research.

## Hope and compassion, not anger, bind grieving town

By Tamara Jones  
The Associated Press

EDMOND, Oklahoma — On the glass door of the Edmond post office, someone has taped an inspirational poem. "Shed your tears quietly now," it says.

In the aftermath of last week's massacre, it is not anger that binds this community too familiar with tragedy, but hope. Hope, compassion, anguish, disbelief.

And quiet tears. Yellow ribbons, symbolising hope and solidarity, festoon mailboxes and lampposts on the tree-lined streets, and people rush out to greet their mail carriers with flowers and sympathy cards.

Dozens of bouquets fill the post office lobby and perfume the still summer air at the foot of the flagpole outside the brown brick building where Patrick Sherrill stalked the workroom and methodically slaughtered 14 co-workers and wounded six others before killing himself.

But as Edmond buried the dead, the survivors weren't dwelling on bitterness or hostility toward the silent gunman, according to volunteer counselors who met with postal employees in group and individual sessions.

"We can't let Pat Sherrill rob us of the quality of life," said postman Mike Harris, who escaped death Wednesday morning by bolting out the front door when Sherrill opened fire.

"In many respects, this has drawn the community closer together," said Dr. Thomas Little, regional medical director for the postal service and coordinator of the counseling programme in Edmond.

Little expressed amazement at the degree of compassion and cooperation survivors displayed at the first group therapy session Friday.

"The support system people have in place here is more valuable than formal counseling," Little said, noting that even those recovering from gunshot wounds expressed concern not for themselves but for their co-workers when he visited them in the hospital.

The bloodbath was the third tragedy in 13 months to strike the pleasant suburb of 35,000 just north of Oklahoma City. Three people were slain in a grocery store down the street from the post office in July 1985, and three months ago, a tornado destroyed or damaged 80 homes.

"Why is it happening in Edmond?" asked a headline in the town's daily newspaper, *The*

Edmond Evening Sun, the day after the massacre.

"The quality of Edmond is in how this town reacts after something happens," wrote Sun editor Ed Livermore Jr. "Nobody here simply goes into their homes and shuts the door. Quite the contrary. There's an outpouring."

As word of the shooting spread, residents began flooding the newspaper, post office and city hall with calls, asking what they could do to help.

Returning from his first day on the route, an out-of-town mail carrier on loan to Edmond was incredulous.

"Almost every box out there had a yellow ribbon on it or a card inside from people just saying they were thankful it wasn't you," carrier Walter Long said.

Yellow ribbons symbolising the town's solidarity even appeared on gates to a shopping centre under construction.

On the lighted news sign over the Sun two blocks from the post office, announcements about a memorial service and a sale to benefit postal workers were flashed between reminders to drive safely, fight pollution and "Make today count."

Postal officials attribute part of the outpouring to the homey image mail carriers enjoy.

"You usually hear of a carrier pulling a child out of a swimming pool... or helping at an accident scene," said Larry Flenner, a regional spokesman for the postal service.

"A carrier develops a close relationship with people on the route," Flenner said. "They know the shut-ins, the elderly. Postal people link the community."

Flenner recalled seeing one woman break down in the lobby when she visited the post office once it reopened after the massacre. "These people are my friends," she wept.

Another customer, Linda Hurl, stopped by to mail something two days after the slayings and learned that a favourite counter clerk was among the dead.

"You come into the post office and see the same people over and over and over again, and in a small community like this, you get to know the people and know their names," the 38-year-old bank teller said. "They become like family."

She paused to ponder the curious lack of public wrath, concluding that Sherrill's suicide was the reason. "There would be anger if there was still someone to be angry at."

## More walls, fences going up between international neighbours

By Joy Aschenbach  
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — The Great Wall snaking across Western Sahara from Algeria to the Atlantic Ocean? It has to be a mirage.

But a 1,550-mile wall of sand and stone, which took more than five years to build along the brutal desert frontier, was completed last year to defend Morocco's claim to Western Sahara (formerly Spanish Sahara).

"Something there is that doesn't love a wall, that wants it down," wrote Robert Frost.

Rather than coming down, more walls — and fences — are going up along once-open international borders. And existing walls and fences (the infamous Berlin Wall is 25 years old this August) are being reinforced and equipped with the most sophisticated electronic sensors.

### Headlines tell trend

At the State Department, George J. Demko, director of the Office of the Geographer, monitors the phenomenon in the headlines of the 1980s:

Morocco Tries to Foil Rebels with 1,550-Mile Wall of Sand. India is Planning to Fence Off Its Border with Bangladesh.

South Africa Building a Wall Along the Zimbabwe Border. Malaysia-Thailand Border Fence Cuts Smuggling.

"It's a sign of international paranoia, an indicator of stress," Demko says. "There's more movement of people — 8.8 million refugees crossed borders last year — more illegal activity, famine, political insurgency, hostility. Situations seem to get worse, not better, but I don't buy that 'Good fences make good neighbours'."

Indeed, along most of the hundreds of thousands of border miles, there are no barriers between countries. And where walls and fences exist, experts believe they have been more effective when erected to keep people in, not out.

Morocco, however, contends that its great sand-wall strategy succeeded in securing its hold on

the former Spanish colony by keeping out guerrillas who have fought for 10 years to make it an independent nation.

By making a movable wall nine feet high and pushing it farther and farther into the desert, Morocco has brought at least two-thirds of Nevada-sized Western Sahara inside its massive barrier. Ultimately the wall is to reach to the national borders.

Guarded with command posts every few miles, it is equipped with electronic sensors and antipersonnel radar that can detect a person more than 12 miles away. Considered a colossal folly by some observers when it was begun, the wall is being studied by military strategists for its success in using high-tech tactics against a guerrilla force armed with sophisticated weapons.

### Threat in subcontinent

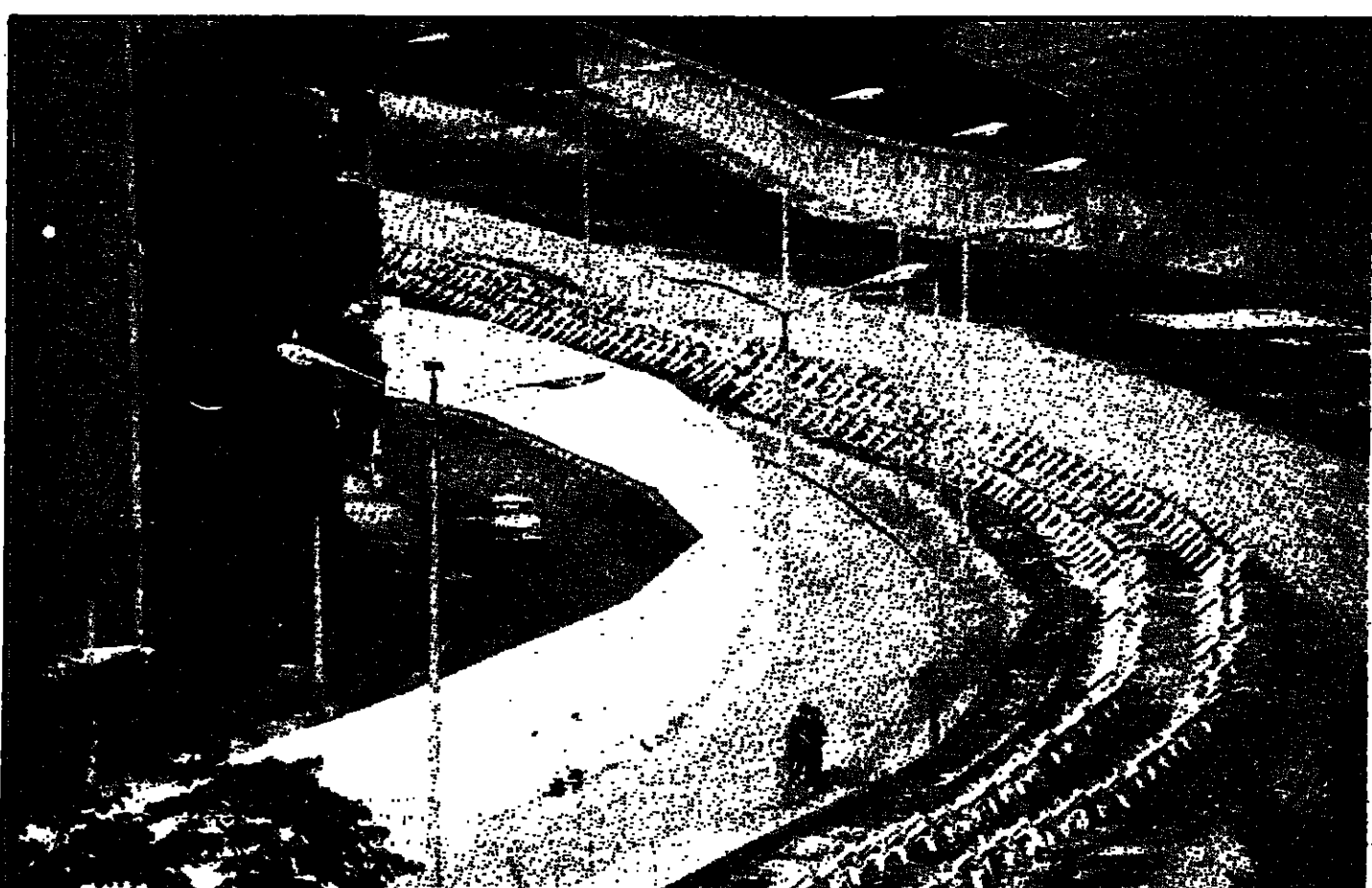
India has threatened to seal off Bangladesh with a barbed-wire fence. Whether it would stop the flow of impoverished Bangladeshis is doubtful.

The controversial 2,300-mile fence was first announced by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1983 and was to be erected in stages over five years, starting with the most troublesome sections of the border, where violent protests against illegal immigration had erupted. Except for its coastline on the Bay of Bengal and a short border with Burma, Bangladesh is surrounded by India.

To Bangladesh, the idea of the fence is a national insult. Only a few symbolic posts have been set up so far, and there is some hope that Rajiv Gandhi's India may seek to build better relations instead of a fence.

South Africa's electrified fence, capped with coils of razor-sharp wire, was put up last year along strategic sections of the border to keep illegal immigrants from Zimbabwe from crossing over in search of work.

On the Malay Peninsula, a chain-link fence with dozens of watchtowers stretches across at least 35 miles of Malaysia's narrow northern border. It is credited with cutting down on gun and drug smuggling and communist infiltration from



The most infamous modern-day barrier dividing the world's peoples is the 100-mile-long wall that turned West Berlin into an island inside East Germany. Today, amid increased international tensions, along

other once-open borders, more walls and fences are going up, most erected to keep people out, not in.

### Security landscape

One of the most high-tech-secured borders in the world lies between Israel and Syria along the Golan Heights. The barbed-wire fences are so sensitised that a single wandering sheep could trip the devices, and half the Israeli army would probably converge on that spot," says Julian V. Minghi, professor of geography at the University of South Carolina and an authority on international border regions.

### 'Security landscape'

"Along the entire length of the Syria-Israel border and for a few kilometres into the hinterland is a single strip... characterised by a large number of fences, mine-fields, roads, mounds of earth-fill, pillboxes, etc., placing the area completely under the domination of the military and

creating an extreme security landscape," Minghi writes in the February 1986 issue of *The Professional Geographer*. "By 1985, the security landscape of Israel had reached a peak; it now covers more than 50 per cent of the country," he reports.

Less well-known than the Berlin Wall, an 840-mile barbed-wire fence still divides the two Germanies, running the length of the border from the Baltic Sea to Czechoslovakia. In what was considered a conciliatory move, East Germany within the last two years has made the 9-foot-high barrier and fortified zone "less forbidding, less ugly, less lethal," Minghi says, "although no less penetrable."

During modernisation of the barrier in the 1970s, it was armed with some 60,000 self-starting scatter guns that sprayed shrapnel

when activated by trip wire.

The weapons have been taken down from the fenceposts, and the mine fields have been removed from the no-man's-land. In their place, better electronic detectors and higher fences have been installed.

The main border fence and the 100-mile wall isolating West Berlin — are the most-often-cited examples of effective walling-in. The Soviet Union's borders with Finland and Turkey are also sealed with a series of heavily fortified fences.

In parts of the world, says geography professor Robert McColl of the University of Kansas, there is a great concentration of activity along borders. Some are crowded with refugees, who are often armed or better provided for than the citizenry. In such places, he says, governments may be in danger of

losing control of their borders.

### Strategy of futility

State Department geographer Demko hopes that walls and fences are "only a temporary resurgence" of a foreign-policy strategy that has been tried since ancient Chinese and Roman times. Physical obstacles may slow down the movement of people, but they cannot stop it.

Periodically there are proposals to fence the entire, 1933 miles of the porous U.S.-Mexican border. About 28.5 miles are closed off with chain-link fencing, most of it in California.

"It's cut with regularity. They make more holes than we can patch," says Verne Jervis of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service. "It would be easier to guard the holes than patch them."

## Maoris attack New Zealand's equality 'myth'

Maori nationalism is on the rise in New Zealand. It begs the question, are Maoris failing within the system or is the system failing Maoris? Stephanie Grey, recently in Auckland, outlines the problems.

FOR almost three generations, New Zealanders have genuinely believed that race relations in their country were an example to the rest of the world.

The white majority cherished the image of the genial Maori strumming his guitar in the local pub and widespread inter-marriage — a few, if any, Maoris are without a European ancestor — reinforced the myth.

That myth has, over the past 10 years, been exposed in the wake of an extraordinary renaissance of a culture which Trollope, among others, confidently predicted was close to extinction more than 100 years ago.

Maori demands have escalated from those concerning language, education and land to the more extreme calls from the Ahika Maori nationalist movement for the removal of all whites from their country who are not prepared to follow Maori tenets. Ahika's separatist tendencies have been greeted with alarm by both moderate Maoris and most Europeans.

Various explanations are offered on the roots of a revival whose strength has largely overwhelmed ancient and bitter tribal rivalries and united extremist youth and conservative, authoritarian elders.

One is that it was a local extension of liberation movements elsewhere in the world — an idea generally pooh-poohed by most white New Zealanders who find it difficult to see that the Maori has been subjected to any sort of injustice.

Another is that influential elders had finally to grapple with the reality of disproportionately high school failure rates and prison populations.

The most likely, however, is the emergence of an articulate class of Maori bureaucrats. They are children of parents who were beaten for speaking their language in school and for whom survival in the affluent European, or Pakeha, world was paramount.

Having gained their credentials, this new elite of "assimilated" Maori has felt aggrieved at the expense of the exercise — the loss of their language and the spiritual wealth of their sophisticated and complex cultural heritage, or Maoritanga.

The background to these developments are statistics which show incomes of Maoris — who make up about 13 per cent of the 3.2 million population — at about half those of non-Maoris. They are badly under-represented in the professional, technical, managerial and sales sectors.

making up 64 per cent of the non-skilled workforce.

A report prepared by a former race relations conciliator, entitled "Race Against Time," showed that just over 67 per cent of Maoris leave school with no qualifications, compared with 28.7 per cent of Pakehas. Maoris make up more than 50 per cent of the prison population, mainly for disorder offences — drunkenness, indecent, riotous or offensive conduct.

Lack of success in European terms has been more marked since the urban drift of the 1950s and 1960s and, rightly or wrongly, there is a view that Maoris are not failing within the system but the system is failing Maoris.

With 75 per cent of the indigenous population under 25 years of age and increasing incidence of glue sniffing among "street kids," the successors of the gang phenomenon, efforts to reverse the trend have become imperative.

The most successful of these moves has been the introduction in the last couple of years of the Kohanga Reo, or language nests. Four hundred of these institutions have been set up in two years to teach pre-school children the Maori language — the most crucial element in the survival of the culture.

The Kohanga Reo system has been instigated and has been

implemented by Maori people from all walks of life and has had little or no official backing. The hope is that thousands of Maori-speaking children coming into state primary schools will force the education department to continue the process.

There is criticism that this has not happened and Maoris have started setting up their own private schools to ensure that the language gains are not lost. A Maori university, so far unrecognised by the authorities, has also been established.

What has happened in the state schools is the introduction of *wha Maori*, the Maori dimension. It is a loosely structured session during which pupils may learn Maori chants, customs or history.

To the growing number of Maori radicals, *wha Maori* is dismissed as another example of the superficial cultural icing on the white cake — just like the Maori carvings in New Zealand embassies.

To a growing number of white parents, it is something of a threat and has led to what Mr. Walter Hirsch, the present race relations conciliator, calls "white flight" from many of the schools with a high concentration of Maori and Polynesian island children where *wha Maori* is taken rather more seriously.

Mr. Hirsch describes "white flight" as a blatant expression of

racism and prejudice and he is probably partially right.

Certainly, as the indigenous culture becomes more assertive, racism on both sides of the colour divide has become more apparent.

There are moves in the government to give the Maori language official status and to give the Waitangi Tribunal, a hitherto toothless panel, the scope to examine land and other grievances dating back to 1840.

Whether these will be enough to staunch Maori discontent remains to be seen. In the meantime, as one eminent Maori put it, there are bound to be "a few sharp edges" in relations between the majority culture and that of the proud, indigenous minority.

The white backlash to the renaissance is only just beginning to emerge. With any luck, the coming conflicts will not get out of hand — Financial Times feature.

## No easy answers as N.Y. City window falls increase

By Larry McShane  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — In New York City, where the headlines herald the latest drug bust or criminal trial, another story has been quietly unfolding this year: two children per week are falling from multi-story apartment building windows.

The numbers for 1986 are 78 falls with 10 fatalities — the most recent a 2-year-old killed last Sunday in a fall from a fifth-story window. While city officials and landlords point fingers and pass laws, the number of falls has increased with the summer's stifling heat and humidity — more than 20 in the last month.

"On a hot day, the desire for a breath of fresh air often overrides safety," said Charlotte Spiegel, director of the city health department's window falls prevention programme.

The 1986 figures are running ahead of the past two years. In 1985, 105 children fell — the year before, it was 126.

The city first enacted window guard legislation in 1976, when 217 children fell from apartment windows.

The guards cost about \$10 and are easily installed in windows. The problem, Ms. Spiegel said, is getting landlords in low-income parts of the city to pay for the guards.

"The accidents are random to the extent they happen at different places at different times," said Ms. Spiegel. "But they occur most often at what we call high-risk buildings — those of aging quality, with landlords paying minimum attention to maintaining the

buildings."

The landlords disagree. John Gilbert III, spokesman for an association representing landlords who own more than 1 million apartments, said the city is making landlords the scapegoats because it is unable to handle the problem itself.

"It's much easier to say, 'it's those damn landlords' than to do something about it," Gilbert said.

In the past few months, as the number of children critically injured and killed has grown, steps have been taken to combat the problem.

Last week, the city sent 100 housing inspectors and 60 health inspectors to begin checking apartments for window-guard violations.

City officials recently passed legislation requiring landlords to determine whether children under

age 10 were living in apartments and install the guards. Failure to do so is a fine of \$500 per window. Previously, tenants had to request the guards via a registered letter to the landlord.

In most of the accidents, officials said, it's a combination of factors.

Shamika Boyd, the 2-year-old who died last Sunday, fell from the window of her grandmother's apartment — a dwelling which had window guards installed in October 1984. The guards were removed at the grandmother's request when the girl's mother, Karen, moved out with the infant.

But they moved back recently, and there was a no record of a call for reinstallation, authorities said. The child, left alone for a minute, climbed from a bed to the window sill, shoved the screen out and fell to the concrete below.

## Explorer says Columbus' find wasn't just a matter of luck

By Jan Gehorsam  
The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — One of the world's most acclaimed voyagers believes Columbus didn't just get lucky when he discovered the new world, and he says he's going to prove it.

Columbus had solid information from Norsemen who corresponded with the Vatican four centuries before, said Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl in an interview Saturday.

"Columbus had much more information than we thought," said Heyerdahl who made his reputation sailing the raft Kon-Tiki from Peru to Polynesia 39 years ago.

Heyerdahl announced plans Friday for the three-year study, which will cost at least \$250,000 and involve a half-dozen scholars from Norway, Iceland and the United States.

Heyerdahl, 71, said other projects preclude him from taking part directly but he may write a book on the findings.

The sons of Norway International, an 11,000-member fraternal organisation meeting in Philadelphia, decided to sponsor the study after Heyerdahl proposed it.

"We have ample evidence, known to the scholars and already published, but never put together as a complete picture," Heyerdahl

said.

The 71-year-old explorer said the link between the 11th century Vikings and the Vatican was well-documented, and the study would attempt to prove that Columbus and his sponsor, Queen Isabella of Spain, were well aware of the information in the Vatican archives.

"It had been well known to experts, but nobody had drawn the conclusion," that Columbus based his fateful 1492 voyage on knowledge of the Greenland and Newfoundland settlements, Heyerdahl said.

"So many people believed that he had good luck because he bumped into land. But Columbus knew. His trip was the result of real methodical planning," Heyerdahl said. "He had calculated exactly where America was because he knew from the church."

Letters to the Vatican told of Norsemen sailing from Greenland across the Davis Strait to get timber and Canadian fur. As early as the 10th century, Norsemen established a settlement in Newfoundland, which was recently discovered by archaeologist Helge Ingstad, an adviser to the study.

In 1947, Heyerdahl sailed the raft Kon-Tiki from Peru to the Polynesian atoll of Raroia to show that the islands had been settled not only by Asians, but also by South Americans.



## Tennis players get set for U.S. Open

NEW YORK (AP) — McEnroe, coming off a seven-month layoff, will see action Tuesday as the 13-day U.S. Open tennis tournament gets underway. McEnroe, seeded ninth in the 128-player men's singles, will take on fellow New Yorker Paul Annacone.

The defending champions, Ivan Lendl and Hana Mandlikova, both of Czechoslovakia, also headline the first day, Mandlikova beginning the tournament by playing Marie-Cristine Calleja of France and Lendl facing American Glenn Layendecker.

Also seeing action on Tuesday will be Martina Navratilova, the women's no. 1 seed who is seeking her third U.S. Open title. Navratilova, of the United States, the reigning Wimbledon champion, will play Czechoslovak's Andrea Holikova.

Most of the players believe McEnroe has a good shot at winning his fifth U.S. Open, but McEnroe doesn't agree.

"On any given day, I can still beat the top players in the world, but I can't do it six or seven days in a row," McEnroe said Saturday after defeating Ecuador's Andres Gomez 6-2, 7-6 in the Hamlet Challenge Cup.

To capture the U.S. Open, a player must win seven matches, including the last two on consecutive days. In the other Grand Slam tournaments —

Wimbledon and the French and Australian Opens — there is a day of rest between the semifinals and final.

Meanwhile playing in strong gusty winds in Jericho, New York Sunday, Lendl, the world's no. 1-ranked tennis player, easily handled an ineffective McEnroe 6-2, 6-4 to win the \$150,000 Norstar Hamlet Challenge Cup Invitational.

Lendl, who beat McEnroe in last year's U.S. Open final and was the defending champion in the Hamlet, dismissed the result of their first competitive meeting since last year's Open as unimportant.

"Today is not important. It is no indication of what will happen in the Open," Lendl, who replaced McEnroe as the world's no. 1 player, said. "McEnroe can come out and start playing very well on Tuesday and it's possible we can

meet again in the Open quarterfinals.

Lendl said it was difficult to play in the wind.

McEnroe, who started the match with two double faults and never recovered, said, "The wind effected my game. I can't hit serves through it, but I know I have to face all kinds of conditions and accept them."

"I had a negative start and it took me awhile to get going. It gave him more confidence," he added.

"I used to pride myself on quick starts. If I had one it would have been a different match. I couldn't get my serve in. It was difficult to place the ball and I couldn't keep him off balance. You can't get away with a slow start against the no. 1 player in the world," he said.

The tournament title was Lendl's eighth in 1986 and he has a 53-4 match record along with earnings of \$707,675, including the \$35,000 first prize here.

"I went out to try and win and to play my best," said McEnroe, who now has lost three straight tournaments since returning from his sabbatical during which he became a father and married actress Tatum O'Neal.



John McEnroe

McEnroe doesn't consider himself one of the favorites in the Open.

"Putting my priorities first is more important," McEnroe said. "I don't think at this stage I can win the Open. I think Lendl, who has earned his no. 1 spot, or (Boris) Becker will win. After that it's a crapshoot."

In the doubles final, the McEnroe brothers, John and Pat, beat Jaime Yzaga of Peru, and Aaron Krickstein of the United States, 6-0, 6-4.

## Strong Wilander overwhelms Connors at ATP tournament

CINCINNATI, Ohio (R) — Top-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden beat second-seeded Jimmy Connors of the U.S. 6-4, 6-1 to win the \$75,000 ATP championships Sunday.

The victory was Wilander's third ATP title in four years. The Swede, the world's second-ranked player, has appeared in four consecutive finals here.

Sunday's match, worth \$48,000 to Wilander, lasted only one hour and 18 minutes. Connors, ranked sixth, received \$24,000.

Wilander began with an ace, his first of 11.

In the past, Wilander's serve has been the weak link in his game, but improvement there and the development of a slight backhand helped the Swede nullify Connors' chief weapons, his service returned and flat groundstroke.

"I play a different game now and I could hurt him much more," said Wilander. "The slight backhand is a good weapon because he can't get under it on his forehand."

Connors, who hurt his cause with several unforced errors, was still satisfied with his play Sunday and all week at this time-up for the U.S. Open, which begins Tuesday.

"I'd enjoy it if I won a title, but if I don't, I am not going to Hara Kiri out," said Connors, who has not won a title since a Tokyo event late in 1984. "I enjoy going out and trying to win, but I don't need to do it."

Wilander led 5-2 in the first set but played a loose service game at 5-3, giving Connors the break. Wilander won on the next game, breaking Connors on his third set point as the American netted an easy forehand.

From set point in the first set, Wilander reeled off 13 straight points and broke Connors four consecutive times.

Wilander set up match point with his final ace and won when Connors netted a backhand.

After the match, Wilander responded to comments made by Connors earlier in the week that tennis lacked excitement and that the Swede should throw his racket and curse to better entertain the crowd.

"It's easy for him to say because he is a bit down the hill," said Wilander. "He is relaxed now. He cares if he wins or loses but not a whole lot. I'm 22 and still serious

about my tennis. I'd like to see film of him at 22 and I am sure he didn't act up then. Maybe when I'm 34, I'll do the same thing."

In other U.S. games, top-seeded West German Steffi Graf survived tricky winds and a stubborn opponent to beat unseeded American Molly Van Nostrand 7-5, 6-1 in the final of the \$150,000 New Jersey Classic Tennis tournament.

Graf's victory in this event, a tune-up for the U.S. Open, was her fifth in seven championship-round appearances this year.

And it was the first full tournament since the French Open for Graf, who has won 42 of 46 matches this year — including victories over top-ranked Martina Navratilova and number-two Chris Evert Lloyd — despite being sidelined twice for a virus and a toe fracture.

"It was a very tough match because of the wind," said Graf. "17 and the world's third-ranked women tennis player. 'It was so windy I thought that someone must have left the door open.'"

Van Nostrand broke Graf in the fifth and ninth games of the first set only to be broken back in the sixth and 10th.

In the 12th game Van Nostrand Graf went down 0-40 and, after saving the first two set points on aces, lost when her forehand approach shot went over the baseline.

Van Nostrand, ranked 158th, came back fighting in the second set, breaking Graf in the opening game. But the West German broke back immediately, again in the sixth game on four consecutive Van Nostrand errors and closed out in the seventh.

"Molly played so well in the first set that I now can understand why she beat Helena Sukova," said the West German. Van Nostrand, who scored nine service return winners against Graf, upset the second-seeded Sukova in the quarterfinals.

"I always had to adjust my shots and my service toss," she said. "Once we got to the second set I didn't think that she would be able to keep up such play."

"She didn't play like the 158th-ranked player more like she was in the top 10 in the first set," she said.

## Netherlands retains women's Field Hockey World Cup

AMSTERDAM (R) — Olympic and world champions the Netherlands retained the women's Field Hockey World Cup Sunday when they beat West Germany 3-0 in a highly competitive and entertaining final.

Canada beat New Zealand 3-2 after extra time for the bronze medal.

Before a capacity 8,000 crowd, including the Netherlands' Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus, the Dutch were quickly on the attack with their swift, creative wingers Sophie Von Weiler and Martine Ohr causing the German defence all sorts of problems.

Although West Germany forced the first corner, it was the Dutch who opened the scoring in the 10th minute. Margolein Eijssvogel put the ball in the net from the rebound after German goalkeeper Susi Wollschlaeger had saved Kosanne Le Jeune's stinging corner shot.

Seven minutes later, Le Jeune increased the Netherlands' lead from her second corner. Although victory by then looked beyond the Germans' grasp they never gave up and midway through the second half forced a series of

penalty corners.

But with Det De Boer making two good saves and Berniske Van Doorn and Laurence Willems clearing off the Dutch line their efforts proved fruitless.

With five minutes remaining, Von Weiler dashed 50 metres to lay on the third goal for Sandra Le Poole.

In the earlier playoff for third place, Canada went twice in arrears before Lisa Lynn scored the all-important penalty corner goal seven minutes into extra time.

After some aimless early end-to-end play, New Zealand opened the scoring as Susan Furnage caused confusion in the Canadian defence and was on hand herself to touch home just on the interval.

It was not until 23 minutes into the second half that Canada drew level. Michelle Coon ran half the length of the pitch to score a spectacular goal.

Mary Clinton restored New Zealand's lead in the 63rd minute from a penalty corner. Four minutes later Laura Branchaud equalised from another penalty corner before extra time decided the outcome.

## Lawson wins motorcycling Grand Prix in San Marino

MISANO ADRIATICO, Italy (R) — World 500 cc motorcycling champion Eddie Lawson of the United States outwitted Australia's Wayne Gardner after an exciting duel to win the San Marino Grand Prix Sunday.

Lawson, who had nothing to prove after clinching this season's world title in Sweden earlier this month, made a poor start, but fought his way through the field to overhaul Gardner on the 21st lap of the 35-lap race, the last of the season.

The flamboyant Australian had seemed to have the race sewn up after powering to a commanding lead over Lawson, who had started from the advantage of pole position, but the world champion proved to be in no mood to allow Gardner into the limelight.

"By lap five, when I was still well behind and Gardner was getting away, I thought that I had better stop messing around and get going," Lawson said after completing the 122.08-kilometre at an average speed of 154.161 kilometres per hour.

Lawson narrowed the gap and was close on Gardner's heels by the 15th lap.

He finally squeezed his Yamaha past Gardner's Honda six laps later after an intense struggle and then extended his lead to more than nine seconds before winning his seventh Grand Prix of the season.

Gardner, who finished second well ahead of American Randy Mamola, later told reporters he had trouble keeping his Honda stable throughout the race.

Gardner finished the season second in the championship standings.

Mamola beat off a challenge from team mate Mike Baldwin to take third place Sunday with France's Raymond Roche fourth.

Britain's Rob McElnea, riding a Yamaha, made an early exit when his machine spun off in eighth lap.

In the 250 cc event, Tadashiko Taira on a Yamaha became the first Japanese rider to win a motorcycling Grand Prix since Takasumi Katayama won in Sweden four years ago.

Taira seized the initiative when newly-crowned world champion Carlos Lavado of Venezuela, also on a Yamaha, skidded off the track while in the lead six laps from the end.

Lavado bravely climbed back on to his machine and reentered the race, but he was not classified. Spain's Sito Pons finished second, ahead of France's Dominique Sarron and West Germany's Anton Mang.

The world title in the 125 cc division will not be decided until the final race at Hockenheim, West Germany, next month following Austrian Gusi Auinger's triumph ahead of Italy's Luca Cadalora.

## Biggest track event begins today

STUTTGART, West Germany (AP) — The European championships, the biggest track and field event of 1986, begins Tuesday with the Soviet Union and East Germany again favoured to reap the most medals despite a strong challenge from the West, especially Britain.

More than 1,000 athletes from 31 countries have come to Stuttgart for an event that has been untouched by political boycotts that have dogged so many major athletics championships in recent years, including last month's Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Scotland.

All 11 Europeans who have broken or equalled world outdoor bests this year — five men and six women — will put their new marks

on the line at the 70,000-capacity Neckar Stadium.

Altogether, 43 titles will be decided over six days of intensive competition, two more than in Athens in 1982.

The two new events are the women's 10,000 metres, in which Norway's Ingrid Kristiansen is a firm favourite after bettering her own world record earlier this summer, and the women's 10-kilometre walk.

The opening programme Tuesday evening includes four finals, the women's marathon and 10-kilometre walk, the women's shot put and men's 10,000 metres, in which Alberto Cova of Italy defends his title against a strong field that includes the fastest man in the world this year, Hansjorg Kunze of East Germany.

"It does not bother me to be considered the heavy favourite in my races. On the contrary, it builds up my confidence and gives me an extra kick," said Cova, who is also Olympic and world champion and has not lost a major 10,000-metre race for five years.

There are also heats in nine

other events Tuesday, including the men's 800 metres and the women's 3,000 metres.

Heike Drechsler of East Germany and Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway shared top honours among the women and are candidates for multiple gold medals in Stuttgart.

Kristiansen has dominated the 3,000 and 10,000 metres and went into the championships as heavy favourite in both events.

Drechsler has broken her own world record in the long jump with 7.45 metres and topped the season standings in the sprint with 10.91 seconds in the 100 and 21.71 in the 200 — the latter matching the world record by Marita Koch, another East German.

But Bulgaria also produced a couple of outstanding stars, both with world records in the year. Stefka Kostadinova has lifted the high jump limit to 2.08 (6-9, 3-4), and Yordanka Donkova lowered the 100 metres hurdles mark to 12.29, holding the six fastest times on the distance this year.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

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### COBRA

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### Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 623135

THE MAN WITH ONE RED SHOE

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

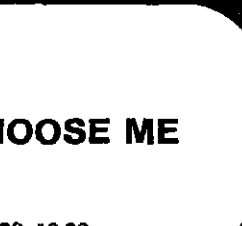


### Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

CHOOSE ME

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



### Cine-Theatre Philadelphia

Tel: 634144, 634149

KARATE KID PART II

Performances: 3:30, 8:30, 10:45



### Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

THE PRETTY LADY AND THE STUDENTS

Performances: 12:15, 1:40, 5:00, 9:45





## Japan-U.S. trade roads to nowhere

TOKYO (R) — The popular view is that Japan's radical plan to restructure its economy coupled with the drastic fall of the dollar against the yen will remove Japan's dangerous trade surplus with the United States.

The popular view, reinforced by the media and politicians, is built on sand.

Economic advisers and businessmen on both sides of the Pacific suspect that what has been hailed as a model of international economic cooperation could lead to disaster.

The belief that Japan's trade surplus can be significantly reduced is based on three assumptions.

First, that the exchange rate realignment engineered by U.S. and Japanese monetary authorities will make U.S. imports more competitive in Japan, and make Japanese goods expensive and less desirable in the United States.

Secondly, that Japan's much-heralded Maekawa report, which says the Japanese economy is export-led and must rely more on domestic consumer demand, is basically correct.

Thirdly, that Japan has a closed economy which must be opened to allow Western business fair entry.

Evidence suggests that none of these assumptions can be trusted.

Washington said its 1985 deficit with Japan was \$50 billion.

Japanese and U.S. economists agree that lowering the deficit by more than \$30 billion may be impossible.

Mr. Fred Bergsten and Mr.

William Cline of the U.S. Institute for International Economics, whose report on the Japan-U.S. problem was read by officials on both sides, said even with a cheap dollar, open Japanese and U.S. markets, and rapid Japanese growth the deficit would still be as much as \$20 to \$25 billion.

Mr. Yoichi Shinkai, economics professor at Osaka University, has calculated Japan's economic structure since 1982 gives it a normal average surplus on its current account — the balance of goods and services traded abroad — of one to 1.5 percent of its gross national product (GNP), or about \$20 billion.

But academics such as Mr. Shinkai are presenting the best case scenario.

Mr. Kenichi Ohmae, head of U.S. consultants McKinsey and Co in Japan, says the exchange rate realignment will backfire unless U.S. firms can immediately replace each dollar's worth of Japanese imports with an American made product.

Such a replacement is impossible because there is no comparable U.S. industry for some Japanese products like video cassette recorders, compact discs and large scale computer memory chips.

Since last September, the dollar has fallen 40 per cent against the yen but major Japanese exporters have not cut their U.S. sales or U.S. prices by anywhere near 40 per cent.

U.S. prices of Japanese goods have risen but consumers will keep buying them while there is no

U.S.-made alternative and Ohmae estimates this trend will add \$28 billion to the 1986 surplus.

Mr. Eishiro Saito, head of the leading Japanese business group Keidanren, estimates that goods essential to U.S. manufacturing accounted for \$19 billion of the 1985 surplus.

Unless U.S. firms immediately replace each dollar's worth of these components with non-Japanese products, their 1986 bills with Japan will be higher.

It is also unlikely the high yen will make U.S. goods cheaper in the Japanese market because although Japanese industries have complained bitterly about the yen's value they are surviving by undertaking ruthless internal cost-cutting.

Bank of Tokyo Chairman Yusuke Kashiwagi said, "Business can adapt, and the high quality of labour plus the balance between wages and productivity will help." Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita said.

By the time Japanese business has adjusted to the high yen, U.S. firms in Japan have to compete with an even leaner, and meaner domestic industry.

Stimulating domestic demand in Japan will not automatically lead to higher U.S. imports, said Mr. Kashiwagi.

"If U.S. exports do not increase even after we have opened up our markets, then they will have to check with their industries and that it's not because Japan is unfair," Mr. Takeo Kondo, new president of the giant Mitsubishi Corporation said.

Economists fear Japan's 1986 surplus with the rest of the world might surpass \$70 billion.

The optimists believe that if Japanese overcome their prejudices and buy more foreign goods, the extra purchases will make a difference.

Restructuring Japan's economy towards domestic-led growth wrongly assumes the country relies too much on exports, because compared with other competitors, it doesn't.

Japan's 1984 total exports as a proportion of GNP were 13.8 per cent, compared with 22 per cent for Britain and 27.9 per cent for West Germany. That basic ratio has held good for at least 10 years.

Japan is not as reliant on the external sector as many

economists believe.

"Data for industrial countries (1974-84) show Japan's ratio of imports to GNP is almost precisely what would be expected for a country of its economic size," say Mr. Cline and Mr. Bergsten.

Can Japan then stimulate its domestic economy to such a degree that growth will be sufficiently boosted to please the U.S. Congress?

Mr. Iida Tsuneo, a leading member of the finance ministry council studying Japan's tax system says such a goal is impossible.

Japan would have had to grow at an absurd rate of 33 per cent to boost domestic demand enough last year to offset the \$50 billion trade surplus, he said.

The country's maximum potential growth rate is about six per cent. Anything higher would lead to price rises or hyperinflation.

Mr. Tsuneo concludes Japan could boost demand to fulfil its growth potential, but that would do little to cut the surplus.

Japanese businesses and the government are also adamant that the days of the closed Japanese market are over.

Japan says it now has the lowest tariff barriers in the world — an average rate of 2.6 per cent compared with 3.6 per cent in the United States and 2.7 per cent in the European Community.

It is the biggest U.S. export market after Canada and by far the biggest consumer of U.S. farm products.

Mr. Cline and Mr. Bergsten found that since 1980, 17 of 25 major U.S. trading partners showed larger proportional increases in their bilateral trade surplus with the United States.

But emotions on both sides are outstripping the efforts of the cool headed to analyse the problem objectively.

Many Japanese are confused, even angry.

"A number of other countries... enjoy substantial trade surpluses with the United States. Why is it only Japan is taken to task?" wrote Mr. Ryohji Murata, a long-serving Japanese diplomat to the United States.

Suspicion, even hostility, towards Japan's trade policies is an ugly but actual fact of life in Washington," U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige told Japan in July.

## Asian countries benefit from stock market boom

SINGAPORE (R) — A stock market boom is spreading across Asia as falling oil prices and declining interest rates underpin expectations that the Pacific basin will continue to be a major growth area, brokers say.

The Tokyo market has led the way to record highs but the boom is spreading over to newly industrialised nations of the Pacific and into Australia and New Zealand.

"The Pacific basin has now become a new centre of growth for the world economy," Mr. Masahira Sakamoto, chief economist at Japan's Institute for International Trade, told a

seminar in Kuala Lumpur last month.

Investors in Japan, confident the economy can weather a restructuring forced by the sharp advance of the yen, pushed the market average to a record 18,936.24 on August 20. It closed at 18,441.31 last week as investors took profits.

Tokyo brokers said the market still had some way to go before it peaked but foreign investors also liked the look of Asia's "four little dragons," Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan, now snapping at the heels of Japan in the fields of electronics, shipbuilding and cars.

## Bahrain tries to please banks

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain has unveiled plans to strengthen its role as an international financial centre in what is seen as a bid to make it more attractive for banks to stay on the island.

Bankers have welcomed a package of measures that has emerged in the past weeks, including some that will cut banks' costs. Bahrain also plans to set up a fully-fledged stock exchange, building on what is at present only a loosely coordinated market amongst licensed brokers.

Bahrain established its reputation as banking centre in the oil boom years of the late 1970s, benefiting from an exodus of international banks from war-torn Lebanon.

But as world oil prices slumped and an economic downturn hit the Gulf region, banks began to reassess their operations in the tax-free haven of Bahrain.

So far this year, four so-called Offshore Banking Units (OBUs) have decided to close their operations — Belgium's Kredietbank, Canada's Bank of

The measures went some way to meeting complaints in the banking community on the cost front.

— Telex and telephone charges, long a bone of contention, will be cut by 15 per cent from Sept. 1.

— Social insurance contributions will be cut, though by how much and from when is not yet clear.

In addition, banks have been assured work permits will be available for new staff.

"The recent measures are an effort to minimise the (bank) exodus," one Gulf banker said. "The government realises being hard on work permits and high costs — were among the reasons banks had given for leaving."

"If a bank says that in the future, it will not be valid reason for leaving the island," he added.

But the government's drive to cut costs is only one side of the equation.

In a worldwide shift towards investment banking, the international parents of some OBUs in Bahrain are now concentrating on boosting

expertise and staffing in London ahead of major changes to the securities market there in October — the so-called "big bang."

The shift to London, and other centres like New York and Tokyo, has been at the expense of high cost operation such as Bahrain. Arab-owned banks based in Bahrain have also been trying to break into the London market.

Gulf International Bank (GIB) economist, Mr. Henry Azzam, writing in a recent study on Gulf banking, said:

High costs, unfamiliar risks, thin management, limited expertise in the new banking field and lack of track record are the hurdles of Gulf banks must overcome if they are to deploy their natural advantages — vast capital resources, a wealth of business contacts and the trust and confidence they command among their client base."

Banks that decide to mark time hoping for better prospects in the 1990s risk ending up on the periphery of world banking, he said.

## Iran to resume gas supplies to USSR

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran announced Monday it will resume natural gas deliveries to the Soviet Union after a seven-year suspension.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, said that under a new agreement with Moscow, Iran will supply its northern neighbour with an estimated three million cubic metres of gas a day later this year.

IRNA did not give a specific date for the resumption of natural gas deliveries, but it said the volume would be increased to 80 to 90 million cubic metres a day by 1990.

Gas exports are vital to Iran's economy, battered by its six-year-old war with Iraq, which costs \$7 billion a year by official Tehran estimates, and plunging oil prices.

IRNA said the scheme was "announced" in Tehran Monday,

but gave no other details on who made the announcement.

The agency did not say how much the Soviets would pay for the Iranian gas, the main stumbling block in negotiations over recent months to resume deliveries.

But Tehran has been aiming to compensate for its drop in vital oil revenues, its main source of foreign exchange, through resumed gas deliveries to its superpower neighbour.

The announcement of the new deal came amid a major effort by Tehran to improve relations with the Soviets, the main arms supplier to Iraq.

Moscow, too has been keen to boost its influence with Iran in an effort to mediate an end to the costly Gulf war.

IRNA did not say when the deal was concluded. But Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh

was in Moscow last week to negotiate the resumption of gas deliveries.

When the gas supplies were cut off by Iran after the Islamic revolution of 1979 that toppled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, they totalled 5.3 billion cubic metres a year.

The Soviet Union is a vital transit point for Iran's natural gas exports. Natural gas flows through the 1,104 kilometre Igat-1 pipeline to the Soviet Union and from there to Europe.

The Soviets want to use the gas for reexport to Eastern Bloc countries that depend on low-price supplies from Moscow.

Prior to Mr. Aqazadeh's talks in Moscow, Iran and Turkey had agreed to build another 1,900-kilometre pipeline that would carry Iranian gas to the Turkish Mediterranean port of

Iskenderun and from there by sea to Europe.

The \$4.3 billion project is to be completed within four years, with Iran paying \$2.5 billion of the cost. The rest is to be paid by Turkey.

There was no immediate word how much the gas deal will improve relations between Tehran and Moscow.

Relations already strained by the revolution were further worsened in 1984 when the Tehran government expelled 16 Soviets for allegedly spying and cracked down on the pro-Moscow Tudeh Party.

But the gas deal is the first major agreement between the two countries and could pave the way for normalising relations and wider Soviet influence in Iran to mediate an end to the costly Gulf war.

## Gorbachev faces uphill task in reviving economy

MOSCOW (R) — Seventeen months into his rule, Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, is finding that problems in oil, agriculture and foreign trade are proving obstacles to his plans to revive the economy.

Stagnant exports, with earnings from oil down sharply because of lower prices, and a drop in imports of the Western goods and technology needed to modernise Soviet industry are just two examples of the difficulties facing the new Kremlin leadership.

Specialists at Western embassies in Moscow say it is wrong to speak of a crisis in the Soviet economy, but Mr. Gorbachev will have an uphill task in achieving the transformations envisaged in the new 1986-1990 five-year plan.

"There is no need to be apocalyptic about it, and after all the Soviet economy has been through much worse periods," one diplomat said. "But the question-marks are there, and they are not going away."

Soviet economic strategists appear to have decided on a three-pronged approach to the foreign trade problems. First, they are looking to sell more gold, diamonds and other metals to raise foreign exchange.

Secondly, they are turning to Eastern European countries as alternative suppliers of the industrial goods which would previously have been bought from the West.

Thirdly, they are increasing borrowing on international credit markets. In May alone, Moscow took on \$550 million in new loans, according to the Vienna Institute for Comparative Economic Studies.

Western economists said bigger sales of precious metals carried the risk of depressing world prices, while the Eastern European equipment might not always be up to scratch.

The borrowing option looked the best in theory, given the large Soviet foreign exchange reserves, they said. But Moscow has always

been cautious in building up debts to the West and remains "massively under-borrowed" for an economy of its size.

One of the biggest problems for Moscow since late 1983 has been oil. The Soviet Union, which in recent years has depended on oil exports for 60 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings, has lost billions of dollars in income because of the collapse in world prices since last November.

OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) hopes to raise prices by cutting production this autumn, but Western economists said Moscow still stood to lose between \$6 and \$7 billion in revenue this year.

That would represent between a quarter and a third of foreign exchange earnings in 1985, and economists said it was clear from officially published trade figures that imports of Western industrial equipment were suffering as a result.

Imports from the West fell by 12.5 per cent from January to

March this year to 4.42 billion roubles (\$6.31 billion) from 5.05 billion roubles (\$7.21 billion).

Exports fell by five per cent to 3.17 billion roubles (\$4.53 billion) from 3.34 billion roubles (\$4.77 billion). The resulting trade deficit with the West was 1.25 billion roubles (\$1.78 billion).

Stagnant domestic oil production is compounding the problem.

Output first began to tail off in November 1983 and fell by four per cent last year to 595 million tonnes.

The revenue losses could be offset if Moscow reduced its grain imports. But the U.S. Department of Agriculture recently lowered its estimate of the 1986 Soviet harvest to 180 million tonnes from 185 million and said Moscow would need to buy 36 million tonnes to make up the shortfall.

The Soviet Union has imported relatively little grain so far this year and has yet to take up a U.S. offer to buy subsidised wheat.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to be very careful how you handle and attend to financial or other practical matters and interests since delays and judgment can cause mistakes.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Before you make investments study them well. An advisor is not on the right track, so be careful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Don't be forceful with others to gain your own way. Try to be only with proven associates socially.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep your frustrations to yourself or others could resent your airing them. Be kind to your mate.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You feel that a friend is working against your interests. A more above-board attitude could get results.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try not toirk one who can help you. Take no risks where credit matters are concerned. Creativity is high.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are eager to make changes and get into new activities, but this is not the right day for such.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try not to argue with one in business because you feel you are being cheated since you may be the one in error.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be tactful with one who is as stubborn as you about some matter. Later you compromise for good results.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be careful in handling any work you have to do and avoid damage. The evening can be very pleasant.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't be forceful with your friends in order to go out together to have a good time.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Try to have more harmony at home and remove the cause of friction. Be more considerate of others.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be most careful in communications of any sort. If not, a misunderstanding could ensue and prove costly.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to work hard and long to gain whatever the wishes may be, but will think that others will do as much for him, or her. Teach early to depend pretty much on own efforts. Give every advantage in education and teach to counter the materialistic.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Stanley B. Whitten

ACROSS

- 1 Manhandle
- 4 Open-weave fabric
- 9 Jazz style
- 13 Mario's money
- 15 Macbeth title
- 16 Small bay
- 17 Art of rock
- 18 Designer
- 20 Cal. wine center
- 21 Ach
- 22 Tocsin
- 23 In time musically
- 25 Cinnabar e.g.
- 26 Weeds
- 28 Knave
- 30 Scrooge word
- 33 Quantity
- 35 Seine
- 36 Lengthy tale
- 37 O'Hare or O'Sullivan
- 39 The Manassas
- 41 On — and needles
- 42 Paul or Brown
- 44 Tenderfoot
- 45 In addition
- 46 Vatican
- 48 Car
- 49 Fleetwood —
- 50 Liza May
- 52 Real
- 53 Gang taylor
- 54 Nile bird
- 56 Certain layer above Earth
- 57 Space org.
- 58 Travel
- 59 Electrical units
- 60 Valley
- 61 Obsolete
- 62 Rancorous
- 63 Was first

DOWN

- 2 Vandal horde
- 3 One-less e.g.
- 6 Play a guitar
- 8 Bird sounds
- 10 Musical phrase
- 11 Affirm
- 12 Duration
- 14 Tyrant
- 19 Com units
- 24 Thrill of old
- 25 Water mammal
- 26 Home of the Buccaneers
- 27 With force
- 29 Colorful Baron
- 30 Dr. J's game
- 31 For —
- 32 Presidential
- 34 Purposeful
- 36 Fair
- 38 Once known as
- 40 Fictional detective
- 43 Majestic
- 45 Buddies
- 47 Warm
- 49 Marienne-the poet
- 51 Smooth
- 52 Location
- 53 Swimming hole
- 54 Burden
- 55 Restaurateur
- 56 Tools
- 57 Crystal ball
- 59 Army man: abbr.

### Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

BARIE GORIE ZERIE  
EILIT QIVILLI ERAT  
TALIE MAIPAL ALTI  
AMERICE TIMLELES  
NORA NERO  
DEILIVIERIS YATIAIR  
ELIANE MABIEL PIAN  
COIYI MILLER MERLIN  
GIPY MAIPIA AVIUSIO  
VIESSER ENAMELEID  
YIASS OMER  
INFINITIVITY ARMALIA  
DEIAT PIRIAD QIVID  
EMILL LIAIANE RIME  
SIOLE EPIRIMO RIERE

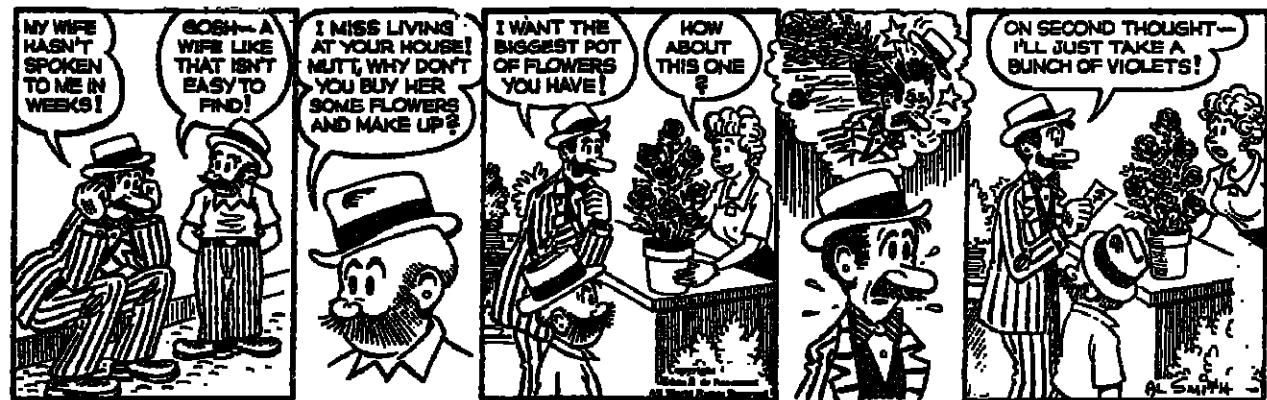
6 Burmese port  
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playwright  
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24 Thrill of old  
25 Water mammal  
26 Home of the Buccaneers  
27 With force  
29 Colorful Baron  
30 Dr. J's game  
31 For —

32 Presidential  
34 Purposeful  
36 Fair  
38 Once known as  
40 Fictional detective  
43 Majestic  
45 Buddies  
47 Warm  
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51 Smooth  
52 Location  
53 Swimming hole  
54 Burden  
55 Restaurateur  
56 Tools  
57 Crystal ball  
59 Army man: abbr.

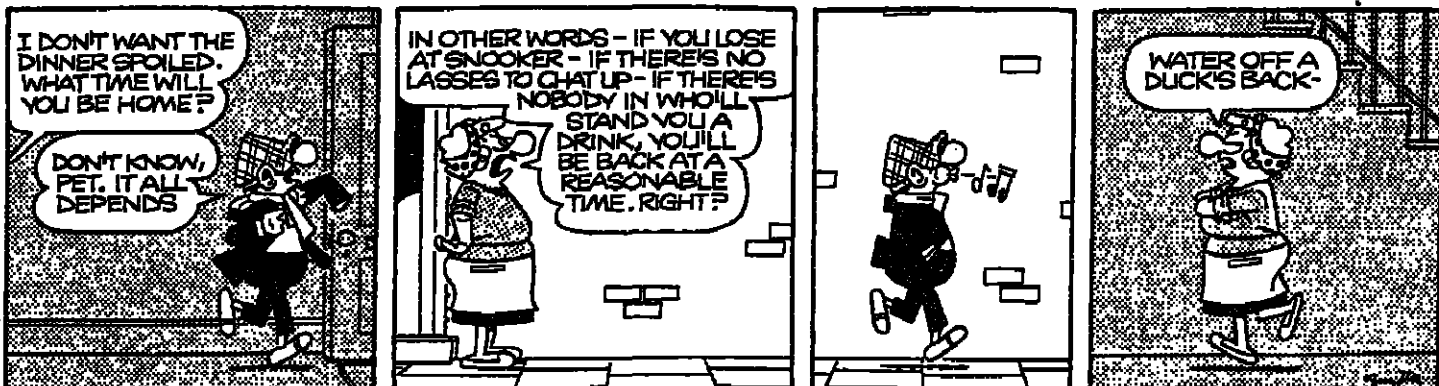
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff

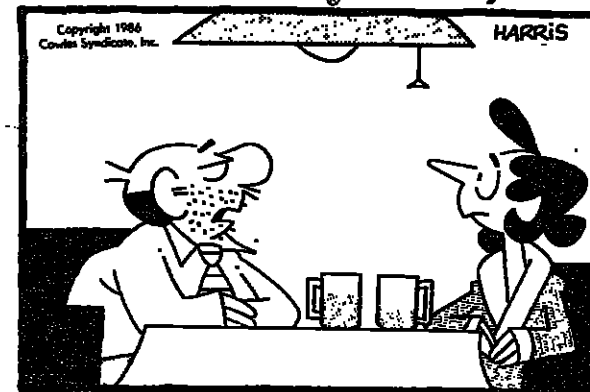


## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"I hate Mondays! Push my fast-forward button!"

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GYROL

GURAU

FLENNE

CHISPY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surplus answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CROAK SUEDE PANTRY HOTBED

Answer: How an osteopath works his fingers — TO YOUR BONES



# Over 1,500 reported dead in Cameroun toxic gas disaster

YAOUNDE (R) — A leakage of toxic volcanic gas has killed the entire population of a village in north western Cameroun and the death toll could be over 1,500, travellers returning from the area told Reuters Monday.

The travellers had no other details of the disaster which occurred on Friday when the gas seeped out around Lake Nios.

There has been no official indication of the death toll since Cameroun's state radio announced on Saturday that 40 people had died.

On Sunday night the radio said only the gas leak had claimed "many victims" and that the situation had worsened.

A French rescue team including firemen arrived at the scene of the disaster early Monday. An Israeli team brought by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who began an official visit to Cameroun Monday, also headed for the area.

The Israeli team comprises five doctors and 15 nurses. Camerounian President Paul Biya Sunday travelled to the area to assess the situation and show his solidarity with the disaster-stricken population, the

radio reported. An initial rescue team failed to reach the site of the disaster because of "a lack of appropriate equipment to halt the emission of the highly toxic hydrogen sulphide gas which is diffused both by the atmosphere and by water," the radio said.

The government of the West African state has declared the region around Lake Nios a disaster area and appealed for international assistance.

France, Israel, Britain and the United States have so far pledged help, according to the radio.

The gas leak occurred around 100 kilometres from the town of Fombot, where at least 35 people died two years ago from a similar leakage of gas fumes in an area dotted with volcanic lakes.

Cameroun is an oil-producing, West African country with natural gas reserves estimated at 3,500 billion cubic feet (100 billion

cubic metres). It has a population of 9.2 million, including 24 tribes who predominately work in agriculture. Petroleum is a recent addition to this tropical country.

The official communiqué said the United States and Britain agreed to supply logistical support for evacuation of villagers from the Menchum region.

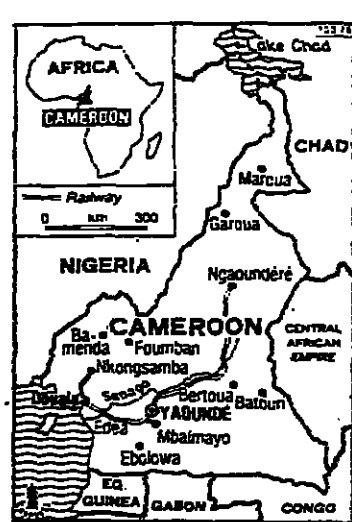
In Washington, State Department spokeswoman Anita Stockman said the United States is prepared to provide assistance to the Cameroun government.

However, Ms. Stockman said she did not know the amount or nature of the assistance.

"The Cameroun government will be assessing the damage, and at that point we'll know what the needs are," she said.

The communiqué also said France offered unspecified material help. The state-owned radio station, monitored in Nairobi, Kenya, said toxic "high intensity ether gas" was diffused by a lake in the north west province of Bamenda.

The nightly television news announcement said relief teams of doctors and specialists from the ministries of defence and mines



were rushed to the region. But a report monitored in the Ivory Coast said the teams had not been able to reach the site because they lacked the proper equipment to deal with toxic gases.

Yaounde Radio said Biya had extended his condolences to the bereaved families and ordered they be helped "with all logistical and financial resources."

## Fresh fighting threatens Sri Lankan peace talks

COLOMBO (R) — Renewed separatist violence in which 10 people were killed has threatened peace talks between the Sri Lankan government and moderate Tamils.

A government statement said Tamil guerrillas Sunday fired mortar bombs at the main military camp in Jaffna, northern province, wounding two soldiers. Troops retaliated and killed four of the attackers.

Residents told Reuters three civilians were killed in crossfire. The government also said two rebels were killed Sunday during clashes between rival guerrilla groups at Vavuniya, northern province.

A village official was shot dead on Saturday by rebels while cycling to Trincomalee town on the east coast.

Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary-general of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) told Reuters he was worried by the fighting and hoped to discuss the matter with President Junius Jayewardene Tuesday.

The TULF and the government are considering a plan for provincial councils which would give powers to Tamils to administer areas where they are a majority — a compromise on their demands for an independent state in the north and east.

Mr. Jayewardene warned the rebels that war was the only alternative.

If war is declared every able-bodied person must go to the battle front," he said at a public meeting. "I myself would go to the front."

The Indian government last week urged the rebels and Sri Lanka to reduce military activity which would impede the peace process.

But a Jaffna journalist described Sunday's fighting there as the worst in the strife-torn town in recent weeks. "Helicopters were hovering around and one shell fell near our office scaring the wits out of many workers," he said.

He said the power supply was disrupted and they went home early without printing the morning newspaper.

An opposition leader escaped a bomb attack at a public meeting outside Colombo Sunday.

Police said Vijaya Kumaranatunga, secretary of the People's Party, stepped up to the microphone to address the gathering when a bomb was flung at the stage. It wounded four people but Mr. Kumaranatunga, who jumped off the stage, was unhurt.

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## Indian operators call for politician's arrest

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — A lawmaker who burst into the central telephone exchange waving a pistol over a delayed phone call has apologised. But operators called for a citywide telephone strike until he is arrested.

Authorities reported Sunday that the operators' wildcat strike had ended. "The strike is over, my girls are back on the switchboard. We will resume normal services by tomorrow (Monday)," said B.M. Khanna, general manager of the capital's telephone department.

An official spokesman said, however, that 32 of 40 boards at a main trunk exchange were damaged by strikers and inoperable.

Long-distance and international bookings were paralysed and other services impaired Saturday, with little improvement Sunday. Several police emergency numbers were not working.

Mr. Khanna said that Prakash Chand Sethi, a member of parliament and former home minister, apologised for storming the exchange with four bodyguards and for upbraiding operators. Mr. Sethi had called the telephone system "the worst in the world."

Mr. Khanna said Mr. Sethi submitted a written apology, expressing regrets over unhappiness caused to workers and inconvenience to the public. "Mr. Sethi stated he had no intention of insulting the staff and he felt sorry that his sisters (the telephone operators) have felt hurt over the incident," Mr. Khanna told the Associated Press.

He said the women were promised more security from intruders.

Protesters outside the exchange, however, vowed Sunday night that the strike would continue and grow worse.

S.L. Mantani, general secretary of a telephone union, accused authorities of using strong-arm tactics to force workers back on the job and said the claim of

near-normalcy was "far from the truth."

He said strikers would cripple communications at 45 exchanges in this city of 6 million to demand the arrest of Mr. Sethi, a prominent parliamentarian of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's governing Congress (I) Party.

Police registered accusations against him of trespassing, using obscene and abusive language, and assaulting a public servant on duty. Further investigation will determine whether formal charges will be filed.

Mr. Sethi has not been arrested. The pro-government Hindustan Times said the deplorable state of India's phone system had been highlighted by Mr. Sethi's visit to the capital's main exchange on Friday to demand that a long distance call must be put through.

"Let not in the midst of Sethi's acts of indiscretion a crucial point be missed — the level of inefficiency, callousness and simple insolence in the telephone exchanges in India would drive anyone mad," it said.

The newspaper said it was not condoning the acts of the former interior minister, who in the last two weeks was reported to have embarrassed Mr. Gandhi at a garden party and abused a Nepalese boxing team.

"But why on earth should we need a Sethi to get the telephone exchanges to behave in India as they do elsewhere in the civilised world," it said.

The Tribune in Chandigarh said: "The anti-hero image he (Sethi) consciously created for himself for political effect has petered out into an apparent state of paranoia."

Operator Kiran Fatima, who had taken Mr. Sethi's call from his home just before midnight for a telephone number in Bombay, said she tried three times before ringing Mr. Sethi.

She accused Sethi of using obscene language and saying women like her could be bought for 50 cents.

## Column

### Geldof has wedding blessed in church

LONDON (R) — Rock star Bob Geldof, whose Band Aid charity has raised over \$100 million for African famine relief, has received a church blessing for his secret marriage to pop show host Paula Yates, British television said. Tight security ringed the couple's 13th century priory and an adjacent parish church in Kent, southern England, where 170 show business celebrities including rock stars Paul McCartney and David Bowie attended the private ceremony, the report added. Irish-born Geldof and Yates, who have lived together for eight years and have a three-year-old daughter, were reported to have married in the American gambling city of Las Vegas in June. The couple have refused to confirm the reports of their wedding. Geldof was given an honorary knighthood by Queen Elizabeth in July in recognition of his fund-raising efforts.

### Woman found dead on actor's estate

ROXBURY, Connecticut (AP) — A 43-year-old woman was found dead in a hot tub at actor Dustin Hoffman's estate, state police said. Sheila Fiorda, a schoolteacher at the exclusive Wyckham Rise School in nearby Washington, Connecticut, was found lying face down in the hot tub Saturday, police said Sunday. She was a guest of the estate's caretaker, authorities said. Hoffman was in Los Angeles during the weekend but volunteered to return, said Lt. Ed Dailey, adding that no foul play was suspected.

### Dying woman gets her wish

TAMPA, Florida (AP) — A teen-ager dying from an inoperable brain tumour had an emotional reunion with the woman who gave her up for adoption a few days after she was born. Janine Malone, 18, of St. Petersburg, Florida, and her natural mother, Donna Hufnagel, of Medford, New York, met Sunday night at Tampa International Airport. It was the first time Mrs. Hufnagel had seen Janine since she had looked at the infant through a window in a hospital nursery. Mrs. Hufnagel said she gave her daughter up for adoption because she was unmarried and didn't feel she could take care of a child. Mrs. Hufnagel, 39, later married Janine's father and had three more children, who accompanied her to Tampa. She is no longer living with her husband. "I thought she would come to my house one day and knock on the door like on television," Mrs. Hufnagel said.

### Chinese life expectancy hits 69 years

PEKING (R) — The average Chinese can expect to live for almost 69 years, nearly double the life expectancy before the 1949 Communist revolution, the New China News Agency said Sunday. It quoted the State Statistical Bureau as saying men could now expect to reach 66.96 years and women 70.98. Life expectancy for both sexes in 1949 was about 35 years, it said. Better living standards and health care and an 83 per cent drop in the infant mortality rate were the main reasons for the jump in life expectancy, the agency said.

### Feeding pigeons in Turin is legal again

TURIN, Italy (AP) — The pigeons of Turin can eat in peace again. A regional court has suspended a city ordinance that banned bird-lovers from feeding Turin's pigeons, whose number is estimated at anywhere from 25,000 to 60,000. The ordinance, enacted in June by Mayor Giorgio Cardetti, prescribed fines of up to 200,000 lire (\$142) for offenders. The mayor said the act was needed to drive pigeons away from downtown squares and buildings, which have suffered damage from the birds' droppings. The ENPA animal welfare association last month filed suit seeking to have the ordinance overturned, claiming it represented a misuse of Mr. Cardetti's power and threatened pigeons with starvation. The regional administrative tribunal suspended the order, describing it as "illogical and irrational" and saying it was "man's free right" to feed pigeons.

## 4 die in south France forest fire

MARSEILLES, France (R) — A fireman has become the fourth victim of France's worst forest fire for several years, which has raged for two days in the south east of the country, police said Monday.

The 20-year-old fireman died of suffocation when his rescue vehicle was surrounded by flames at Chateau-Le-Rouge in the Bouches-Du-Rhone region. Three colleagues managed to escape with slight burns.

This brought the death toll over the last two days to four after the bodies of two people burned to death were found Sunday, and a man died of a heart attack while fleeing his home on Saturday.

Police said the blaze was under

control but the area remains on the alert as weather forecasters said the strong summer mistral winds, which have fanned the flames, could blow again on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The flames have ravaged 8,000 hectares (20,000 acres) of forest land, destroyed 100 homes and caused thousands of people in this popular holiday area to be evacuated.

Security Minister Robert Pandraud flew to the devastated area, inland from the Cote d'Azur, for emergency talks with regional fire chiefs. Officials called for reinforcements for 1,500 firefighters already rushed in.

As the 500 local firemen who

bore the brunt of the first outbreak began sagging with exhaustion, 10 special planes bombarded the flames with water while residents, many now homeless, watched in despair.

Many suspected that arsonists started the blaze, which destroyed more than 200 homes as it swept through isolated hamlets. More than 1,000 people were evacuated from villages and campsites, officials said.

Fires also broke out Sunday on the French island of Corsica but were contained around the town of Bastia and caused no casualties, officials said. They could only have been started deliberately, they added.

## Seoul draft constitution precludes dissident's leadership

SEOUL (R) — A draft constitution presented to parliament Monday by South Korea's ruling party would preclude dissident Kim Dae-Jung from running for president in the next elections.

Democratic Justice Party (DJP) officials said the proposed constitution stipulates the president must have lived in the country for five uninterrupted years.

This would effectively bar Mr. Kim, who only returned to South Korea in February last year after two years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

Mr. Kim, 60, who nearly defeated assassinated President Park Chung-Hee in the country's last direct elections in 1971, is still barred from political activity because of a suspended 20-year jail sentence for sedition.

The draft constitution, prepared with President Chun Doo Hwan's approval, also calls for a government led by a prime minister drawn from the majority party in parliament. Both the premiership and the presidency would have five-year terms.

A bipartisan special parliamentary committee Monday began discussing constitutional proposals on choosing a successor to Mr. Chun, who is due to stand down in 1988 at the end of a seven-year term. Political analysts said they expect tough debates because of the wide gap between proposals.

A draft constitution already presented to parliament by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), which is backed by Mr. Kim and his fellow dissident Kim Young-Sam, calls for direct presidential elections. Under the current system the president is chosen by a 5,000 member Electoral College.

The shipwright, along with seven men who survived the wreck of a sister pirate ship in the storm, were tried in Boston, where misty court records show six were hanged for piracy, according to Arthur T. Vanderbilt II, who has written a history of the Whydah.

"When I was a boy living on the Cape I heard about Bellamy and the Whydah," recalled Clifford, 40, a professional shipwreck salvor. He discovered what he thought was the Whydah in November 1982, using powerful metal detectors and historical records as a guide to the site some 700 yards (630 metres) off shore in Wellfleet.

At a depth of 30 feet (9.1 metres) and under more than 10 feet (3 metres) of shifting sand, Clifford and his divers found seven cannons, navigational instruments, pottery and other items in addition to the coins and bars of precious metals.

Many were sceptical that Clifford had found the pirate galleon until October 1985 when he found a ship's bell inscribed "The Whydah Gally 1716." The survivors of the shipwreck testified in the Boston trial that the ship carried 30,000 pounds (13,590 kilos) of silver, 10,000 pounds (4,530 kilos) of gold and 20 tons (18 metric tons) of ivory and jewels. Clifford said estimates of the total value of the treasure range up to \$400 million.

## Dhaka opposition charges meddling in by-elections

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's major opposition party charged Monday that the government was using troops and police to win all seats in crucial parliamentary by-elections Tuesday, turning voting centres into battlefields.

"It looks like a battlefield and not an election area, with all combat-kitted army personnel moving around," Sheikh Hasina Wajed, chief of the Awami League said.

By-elections for eight parliamentary seats were called after those who had won more than one seat in elections last May vacated their extra seats.

Hasina, who was in the south western town of Gopalganj to campaign for her party, told Reuters by telephone that the garrison commander of the nearby cantonment had set up his temporary headquarters in the area to help the pro-government Jatiya Party candidate.

Jatiya won a majority in the May 7 election, but it is 13 short of the crucial two-thirds majority needed to indemnify the four years of military rule by President Hosain Mohammad Ershad.

Bakhtar did not say when the operations took place.

It was the first time in more than a month that Kabul had reported fighting in Herat near the Iranian border. The Afghan and Soviet media reported that city of Herat was recaptured from the rebels in mid-July.

Government troops, supported by an estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers, have been fighting rebels since 1979 when Moscow intervened to support Kabul's Communist government.

A major guerrilla group said rebels captured a big army garrison in northern Takhar

province in a two-phase operation on Aug. 17 and 20.

The exiled Jamiat-I-Islami Party, one of seven factions in a Pakistan-based guerrilla alliance, said the attack was carried out by 240 rebels drawn from units operating in neighbouring provinces.

A Jamiat statement said 13 troops were killed or injured and more than 200 captured in the attack. Five rebels were killed.

It added that the rebels captured 213 pieces of light arms, 2,000 mortar shells, several artillery pieces and 70 tonnes of food supplies from the garrison.

The Reverend Joel Baker, a local minister, said the tragedy would have a permanent effect on the city of 48,000.

"The post office will always have a different meaning for us. Our mailboxes will always be a silent reminder," he said.

Earlier Sunday, the cremated remains of Sherrill were buried in a five-minute graveside service in his hometown of Watonga, Oklahoma, about 112 kilometres north west of this Oklahoma city suburb. Only a few grim-faced friends and relatives attended the service.

The post office bloodbath was the fourth tragedy to strike Edmond during the past 18 months. The peaceful community has been rocked by a triple murder at a grocery store, a tornado in May that devastated a neighbourhood and a murder earlier this month.

"Everyone here is numb and asking 'what's going to happen next?'" said Morgan Allyn, a 33-year-old native of Edmond.

"This was just one more shock in a town that has had a lot to cope with during the past year."

meanwhile in Edmond, Oklahoma, tearful hymns and prayer united nearly 5,000 grieving residents of this central Oklahoma town who paid tribute Sunday to 14 postal employees gunned down by a fellow worker in the local post office.

postal workers and then turned the weapon on himself.

Sergeant Christina Dort, 24, a firearms instructor who worked with Sherrill at Mildenhall, told the Sunday Times he was "a very nice and happy man who was always joking around with the other instructors."

Dort added, "he did tease the two other instructors from Oklahoma that he was getting another job back home and he seemed very excited about it. But apart from that he seemed to be very popular with the men and I was shocked when I recognised his picture in the paper and read about what he had done."

Jennifer Gilbert, a chambermaid at the hotel where Sherrill stayed, remembered him as "a quiet man who didn't seem neurotic."

The Sunday Times quoted her as saying: "He was quieter than the others. A lot of them will try to chat you up, but he never did. I used to see him walking across the yard and he looked as if he had a great deal of worry on him."

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## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHAHIF  
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### AN EXTRA BIT OF DECEIT

Both vulnerable. West deals.  
NORTH  
♠ A Q 8 4  
♥ J 9 7 5  
♦ Voids  
♣ K 7 6 3  
WEST  
♠ 9 6 5  
♥ A Q 6  
♦ A K J 9 6 3  
♣ J  
EAST  
♠ K 10 7 2  
♥ 10 4 3 2  
♦ Q 7 5 2  
♣ 4

SOUTH  
♠ J 8  
♥ K 8  
♦ 10 8 4  
♣ A 10 9 8 5 2

The bidding:  
West North East South  
1♣ 1♠ 2♣ 4♠  
Pass 5♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

"A strange phenomenon, Watson," remarked Holmes. "If the finesse was going to succeed, there was no need to take it!"

The Great Detective and his colleague, Dr. John Watson, had spent the evening with Holmes's brother, Mycroft, at the club playing a few rubbers of bridge. The hand that caused this comment occurred when the two brothers were pitted against Watson and Inspector Lestrade of Scotland Yard, who had completed the foursome.

After Watson opened the bidding with one diamond, Sherlock entered the fray with a takeout double. Lestrade tried a mild bid of pre-emption, but Mycroft had too good a hand. His jump to four clubs was invitational, and Sherlock felt his void in diamonds and fine club fit enticed him to proceed to game.

Watson made the textbook lead of the king of diamonds, and Mycroft summed up the hand in an instant. The threat to the contract was that East held the king of spades and West the ace-queen of hearts, in which case the defense could come to a spade trick and two hearts.

Not giving the defenders any time to signal what they held, Mycroft ruffed the opening lead in dummy and immediately cashed the ace of spades and continued with a low spade. Imagine Inspector Lestrade's predicament. It was hard to believe Mycroft would play that way if he had a doubleton spade, so he played low. Declarer's jack won and he quickly claimed his contract.

Note that Mycroft's play could not cost. If West did indeed hold the king of spades, he would make a spade trick but the king of hearts would be safe from attack. Later, declarer would discard one of his hearts on the queen of spades to secure his game.